

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1480.

London, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of APRIL next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following departments:

Examinership Salaries. Present Examiners.

ARTS.	£.	T. B. Burcham, Esq. M.A.
Two in Classics .....	150	William Smith, Esq. M.I.D.
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy .....	120	Prof. Headside, M.A.
Two in Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy .....	50	G. B. Jerrard, Esq.
One in Chemistry .....	50	Rev. H. Alford, B.D.
One in the French Language .....	50	T. B. Burcham, Esq. M.A.
One in the German Language .....	50	Vacant.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scripture History .....	50	C. J. Delille, Esq.
One in Chemistry .....	50	Rev. A. Walbaum.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scripture History .....	50	Rev. W. Drake, M.A.
One in the Practice of Medicine .....	150	Rev. Prof. Gotch, M.A.
One in Surgery .....	150	Alex. Tweedie, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.
One in Anatomy and Physiology .....	150	Joseph Hodgson, Esq. F.R.S.
One in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy .....	100	Prof. Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.
One in Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Infants .....	100	Prof. Carpenter, M.D. F.R.S.
One in Materia Medica and Pharmacy .....	100	Edward Rigby, Esq. M.D.
One in the Practice of Medicine .....	100	G. Owen Rees, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

The present Examiners are eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Candidates will announce their names to the Registrar on or before the 26th of March.

Burlington House. By order of the Senate.

R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION.—Gentlemen intending to Matriculate are informed that by permission of the Council of University College, a Special Class will be formed for the purpose of reading the subjects required at the Matriculation Examination. The Class will meet for two hours daily (Saturdays excepted), from the 1st of April to the end of June.

Fee for the Course, 5s.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Ernest Adams, at the College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—ELEMENTARY COURSE OF BOTANY.—PROFESSOR LINDLEY will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on BOTANY, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1856, at the expense of teaching Botany in an elementary manner, especially in its relation to Common Things, on MONDAY, March 10, at eight o'clock A.M. The Lectures are confined to such an account of Vegetable Structure as enables the Student to understand it as regards the Plant, and its uses, with a few (which will be of the duration of twelve days for the Easter Vacation) at Eight A.M. until the end of April. Fee for the Class, 2s.; College Fee, 5s.—The course for the Senior Class will commence on the 1st of May.

G. VINEY ELLIS, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Letters.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

February 25, 1856.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.—THE PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY IN THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, being about to become VACANT. Candidates for that office are requested to forward their testimonials to the Vice-Chancellor, Dublin Castle, on or before the 17th day of March, in order that the same may be submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above appointment will have to enter upon his duties on the 1st of April next.

Dublin Castle, February 15, 1856.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 21, Regent street.

The next Meeting will be on WEDNESDAY, March 13, on which occasion the Quality of British Oak Timber will be a subject of inquiry. The Chair will be taken at 9 P.M.

N.B.—The Meeting will take place on this day instead of March 11, as formerly announced.

A RUNDEL SOCIETY.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—An entire Series of 170 Facsimiles of Ivory Carvings (from the 2nd to the 16th Century), now on Sale, in classes, may be seen at this Office, and in the Collection of the Society's Artistic Publications. Property exhibited in the newly-arranged Court, warmed with stoves, at the Crystal Palace.

Illustrated Guide to the Court, 6s.

JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Paint-

ing, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engravings intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 7th, or Tuesday, the 8th of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Work previously sent which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures must be mounted in frames.

PAINTINGS.—Under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Office of the Secretary.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ANNUAL COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS WILL BE OPENED, at the Society's Rooms, John-street, Grosvenor-square, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of March, 1856. It will contain Models and Specimens of recent Inventions, whether patented, registered, or not, and of Works of recent construction. Articles for Exhibition must be forwarded, carriage paid, on the 6th, 7th, or 8th of March.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Incorporated 7th William IV.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a hereditary permission that the ROYAL MEDAL be conferred on such distinguished Architect or man of Science, of any country, as may have designed or executed any building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of Architecture, or the various branches of Building, and to reward the merit of the author of such work. The Royal Medal will be presented, with the Council of this Institute will proceed in January, 1857, to take into consideration the appropriation of the Royal Medal.

Gentlemen desirous of competing for the SILVER MEDALS of the Institute, and the SILVER MEDAL, with its travelling Fund, to be awarded for Essays, Illustrations, and Designs, may obtain the necessary information on application to the Honorary Secretaries, by letter, prepaid, at the above address.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Patrons.

Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. | George Stanley Repton, Esq.

President.

Sydney Smirke, Esq. A.R.A.

Trustees.

Sir Charles Barry, R.A. | Chas. Robt. Cockerell, Esq. R.A.

Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A.

Treasurer.

William Tite, Esq. M.P. F.R.S.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of March, at the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of March. The Chair will be taken at three o'clock precisely. Information relative to the Society may be obtained at the Honorary Secretary, or of Mr. Gould, the Collector, 8, Craig-street, Charing-cross.

JOHN TURNER, Hon. Sec.

March 1, 1856. 18a, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of DECAYED ARTISTS, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS. Instituted 1814. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1848.

To obtain the immediate Protection of Her Most Gracious MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patron—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

Vice-Patrons.

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. | The Earl of Ellesmere, K.G.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G. | Lord Lyndhurst.

The Duke of Sutherland, K.G. | Sir John Swinburne, Bart.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. | Joseph Need, Esq. M.P.

James Earl de Grey, K.G. | Jessie Watt Russell, Esq.

President—Sir CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

The Nobility, Friends and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, on SATURDAY, the 15th

of April, 1856.

LORD STANLEY, M.P. in the Chair.

Stewards.

F. W. Hulme, Esq. | George Landseer, Esq.

Alfred Brooks, Esq. | Charles R. Leslie, Esq. R.A.

R. Burchett, Esq. | Thomas M. Leake, Esq.

George Cole, Esq. | Peter C. M. Morris, Esq. R.A.

Chas. C. Cox, Esq. R.A. | Samuel Cousins, Esq. R.A.

Henry Creswick, Esq.

Thomas Faed, Esq. | W. Calder Marshall, Esq. R.A.

Henry Green, Esq. | Frederick Purdy, Esq.

John G. Hardwick, Esq. | Michael Rysbrack, Esq. R.A.

James Hayllar, Esq. | F. W. Wainwright, Esq.

Dinner on table at Six precisely. Tickets, 1s. each, may be had from the Stewards or of Henry Wyndham Phillips, Honorary Secretary, 8, George-street, Hanover-square; and of the Assistant Secretary, 45, Great Coram-street, Russell-square.

W. J. ROPER, Assistant Secretary.

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Committee.

Prof. Allman, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Hooker, Montague Villas, Richmond.

Dr. Ansell, Harley-place, Bow. | R. Hudson, Esq. Clapham Common.

C. C. Babington, Esq. St. John's, Cambridge.

Prof. Balfour, University, Edinburgh.

T. Bell, Esq. New Broad-street.

Prof. Bentley, Argyle-square, New-road.

Dr. Billings, 6, Grosvenor-gate.

A. M. Randall, Esq. Finsbury.

E. W. Cooke, Esq. The Ferns, Kensington.

Transvaal—James Scott Bowerbank, Esq. 3, Highbury Grove, Highbury.

Secretary—Henry Lethby, Esq. M.B., Medical College, London.

About 100 names have already been received, and the Portrait, which is nearly finished, is expected to be ready for the next exhibition.

The Committee are desirous to complete the list of subscribers as soon as possible, in order that the lithograph may be prepared and sent out.

Dr. ALTSCHUL, Examiner, Royal College

Preceptor, Memb. Philos. Soc. London, gives Lessons in the GERMAN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN Languages and Litera-

ture. In addition to these, he gives Lessons in the above at his own residence, 5, Royal Avenue, King's-road, Cheltenham.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Lubec is well known abroad for the many facilities it affords to foreigners of learning classical as well as modern languages, and of improving and finishing their education in general; and it is therefore much resorted to by the great majority of English tourists. The Educational Establishment directed by the undersigned offers to those Foreigners who are to attend the celebrated public School of this place a sound Religious and Moral Education, Private Tuition, and Domestic Instruction. Charged moderate. Payment to commence from the time of entering. Further particulars may be obtained from the Head Master.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—Prizewinners select for themselves from the Public Exhibitions. Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have besides the right of having an Impression of a print of "THE HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS," by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., from the important and well-known Picture by Sir E. Landseer, R.A., and Sir Augustus Callicott, R.A. The Prints are now ready for delivery.

44, West Strand. GEORGE GODWIN, J. LEWIS POCOCK, Secretaries.

FINE ART.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURES FOR LADIES ONLY.

No. 1, TORRINGTON-SQUARE. MR. GEORGE SCHAFER, Jun. F.S.A. F.R.S.L. will LECTURE, at 12 o'clock, on the following days:—

SATURDAY, March 15.—"ON ANGELO DA PIAESIO, his Life and Works, with Notes on the Commencement of the Venetian School."

MONDAY, March 17.—"ON RAPHAEL and his Teachers, his Life and Works."

These Lectures, terminating the Course on Christian and Medieval Art before Easter, will be completely illustrated by original sketches, and will be read in a series, book of emblems, the rarest prints, &c. arranged in chronological order. These Lectures will begin at Twelve precisely, and terminate at Half-past One.

ON TUESDAY, March 18, Mr. SCHAFER will terminate his Classic Series before Easter, with a fully illustrated Lecture on Pompeii. His Lecture will consider the circumstances of their Discovery, the Ancient Public and Domestic Architecture, Modes of Life, Paintings, and Mosaics.

On Thursdays the Studio remains open till five o'clock, to afford opportunities of practice after the Anatomical and Composition Lectures.

Tickets, not transferable, to be had of Mr. Schafers, as above; of Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East; and Messrs. Winsor & Newton, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL, under the direction of the BOARD OF TRADE.—Separate Classes for Masters and Mates in the Merchant Service at 6d. per week, and for Seamen at 6d. per week, meet daily at the Sailors' Home, Well-street, London-Dock. Apprentices admitted free.—Application to be made at the Sailors' Home.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, especially in America, has invited the attention of the Nobility, and the Proprietors of Large Estates, to the establishment of a GOVERNESSES' TEACHERS' COMPANION, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

PRIVATE TUITION.—BRIGHTON.—A Married Clergyman, who was formerly a Medallist and Hebrew Frieze-man of his Clergy, RECEIVES into his family a LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS.—For terms, &c. address Rev. B. D. Folthorpe's Library, North-street, Brighton.

SOUTHERDOWN SCHOOL, BRIDGEND, GLAMORGANSHIRE, specially designed for a Commercial, Practical, and Scientific Education, with the general advantages and domestic comforts of a private school.

Head Master—FREDRICK ILIFF, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.

GERMAN and FRENCH LESSONS on moderate terms.—Address to H. R., 19, Store-street.

GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, &c.—HERR LÜDEMANN, formerly of the German University, continues GIVING LESSONS in the above at the Pupil's or his own residence, 5, Royal Avenue, King's-road, Cheltenham.

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PREPARATION for the UNIVERSITIES.—A Clergyman in a Midland County, having two JUPILS, reading with him with a view to University distinctions, is able to RECEIVE TWO OR THREE MORE on exceedingly moderate terms. He was Scholar and Fellow of his College, and took high honours in both subjects.—Address Dr. A. J. Peat, Fost. Office, Ilmington, Leicestershire.

VISITING TUTOR.—A Member of the Universities of Cambridge and Jesus, M.A. P.H.B., of high classical and general attainments, speaking French well, and acquainted also with German, both languages acquired on the Continent, is DESIROUS of VISITING LESSONS in a Nobleman's or similar residence, a small English residence, and directs the best modes of instruction pursued in this country, and in some of the most celebrated German Schools. Address M. A. Booth's Library, Fosse-street, Gloucester.

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ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM, City-road, London.

The TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1856.

The Right Hon. DAVID SALOMONS, Lord Mayor, President, in the Chair.

Stewards,

Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq. Alderman, Sheriff of London  
William Anderson Rose, Esq. Alderman, and Middlesex  
David Hartley Stone, Esq.

James Anderson Rose, Esq. J. Under Sheriff.

Briggs, Henry, Esq.  
Cole, John Griffith, Esq.  
Dobie, John, Bart. M.P.  
Field, John, Esq.  
Fisher, Richard, Esq.  
Grosvenor, Right Hon. Lord  
Robert, M.P.  
Harman, John, Esq.

Dinner on Table at Half-past Five for Six o'clock precisely.

Tickets One Guinea each; to be procured of the Stewards (at the door of the Albion Tavern), or of the Secretary, Mr. James Fuller Whiskin, at the Hospital, City Road.  
March 7, 1856.

### PSYCHIATRIC TRAINING INSTITUTION, SEVENOAKS, KENT.

Mr. WIGAN EDUCATES GENTLEMEN'S SONS to whose instruction the usual methods of tuition and discipline may be inadequate or inapplicable. To inquire or interested, Messrs. Nisbet & Co., Publishers, Berners-street, London, will furnish a list of Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction, the Referees and Patrons of this School.

Terms, One Hundred Guineas per annum.

MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-terrace, now of 37, WYNDHAM-STREET, Bryanston-square, acquaints his friends that he continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to meet Classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

## REVIEWS

*Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert. With an Account of her Marriage with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George the Fourth.*

By the Hon. Charles Langdale. Bentley.

The story runs that Queen Caroline of Brunswick, on being asked if she had ever violated her marriage vow, replied, very vehemently, "No"; but added, after some hesitation,—"Well, if I ever did, it was with Mrs. Fitzherbert's husband." The volume before us is written to show not only who that husband was, but also that Mrs. Fitzherbert was really and truly his wife.

The Lady thus named was born exactly a century ago. She was the daughter of a Hampshire gentleman, Walter Smythe, Esq., and was yet a child when, on seeing Louis the Fifteenth dining in public at Versailles, she laughed aloud at the King's awkwardness in pulling a chicken to pieces. At the age of nineteen, in the very spring-time of a beauty which she retained almost to her latest years, Mary Smythe married Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle. Mr. Weld died in a few months. Three years later the young widow contracted a second marriage with a Staffordshire gentleman, Mr. Fitzherbert. But her wedded life was subject to sudden breaks. Mr. Fitzherbert died, in consequence of bathing when in an over-heated state from his exertions in the Gordon riots. At twenty-five, the Lady was again a widow, with an independent property of 2,000/- a-year, a charming disposition, and considerable personal attractions. She kept her widowhood at Richmond, and might have been the heroine of that once popular ballad (which Prince Florizel himself might have written):—

I would crown resign to call her mine,  
Sweet lass of Richmond Hill.

The "Lass of Richmond Hill" nearly had a crown brought to her feet. George, the fat and fair young Prince, already wearied with his poor Perdita, saw the brilliant young beauty. His heart was, as he said, seriously affected; the fair widow divided his affection with the bottle, and he became an assiduous wooer, whom Mrs. Fitzherbert as assiduously endeavoured to avoid.

The coyness of the nymph only the more inflamed the swain. But the Lady was obdurate, and remained deaf to all entreaty, till "Keit, the surgeon, Lord Onslow, Lord Southampton, and Mr. Edward Bouvierie, arrived at her house in the utmost consternation, informing her that the life of the Prince was in imminent danger—that he had stabbed himself, and that only her immediate presence could save him." There, probably, never was a man so ridiculous when playing the part of a lover as the Prince of Wales. To have himself bled, in order that he might look pale and interesting in the eyes of the Cynthia of the minute, was with him no unusual trick. On this occasion, however, it was positively declared that he had stabbed himself, and the four male emissaries of Love besought the young widow to hasten and heal the wound. After some decent resistance, she proceeded to Carlton House. She went thither under the very proper guardianship of the Duchess of Devonshire. When she reached the Palace, "she found the Prince pale and covered with blood. The sight," we are told, "so overpowered her faculties that she was deprived almost of all consciousness. The Prince told her that nothing could induce him to live, unless she promised to become his wife, and permitted him to put a ring round her finger." It is believed that the Duchess of Devonshire supplied the ring that was to be the solemn

pledge of love, and so, for the moment, ended a ceremony which will remind the reader of 'Les Noces de Gamache.'

Some of Mrs. Fitzherbert's friends, to whom the character and the manners of Prince Florizel were well known, seem to have had small faith in this sanguinary legend. Lord Stourton asked her "whether she did not believe that some trick had been practised, and that it was not really the blood of His Royal Highness?" The Lady, however, had faith in both the lover and the legend. She believed all she was told, and all she saw; and, moreover, to maintain her faith, "she had frequently seen the scar." She added, with amazing simplicity for a young Lady who had buried two husbands, as a piece of corroborative evidence, "that some brandy-and-water was near his bedside when she was called to him on the day he wounded himself."

However satisfied the Prince may have been with his trick, the Lady speedily grew frightened, and repented. A narrative was drawn up of what had passed, the persons present signed it as witnesses, the young widow entered her protest against the whole proceeding, declared that she had not been a free agent, and forthwith fled beyond sea, to Aix-la-Chapelle, and subsequently to Holland. The wounded Prince "went down into the country, to Lord Southampton's, for change of air."

The romance, of course, did not end here,—the plot only thickened. In Holland the fugitive Lady became intimate with the Princess of Orange, "who at that very time was the object of negotiation with the Royal Family of England, for the heir-apparent." The Princess, all unconscious that "her most dangerous rival" was her very dear friend, questioned her closely touching the princely lover in whom she contemplated her future husband. What Mrs. Fitzherbert reported upon the matter we are not told; but she informed her friends that "she was often placed in circumstances of considerable embarrassment; but her object being," as we are directed to observe, "to break through her own engagements, she was not the hypocrite she might have appeared afterwards, as she would have been very happy to have furthered this alliance."

She remained a year on the Continent, endeavouring, in her own phrase, to "fight off" the perilous honours that continued to be offered to, nay, pressed upon, her. She traversed France and Switzerland, whither couriers, bearing ardent despatches, followed her with such speed, and in such numbers, that the suspicious French Government at last caught three of them, and very unceremoniously clapped them into prison. But what cannot lovers, and especially princely lovers, effect? The strongest proof we can name of the depth and strength of the attachment of the English heir-apparent, is the fact that he once wrote a love-letter of seven-and-thirty pages, in which long letter he asserted that George the Third would connive at the union. We have a less satisfactory incident in the circumstance that the notorious Egalité, Duke of Orleans, was the love-agent for the Prince. Between principal and agent the lady softened. She was "fearful of the desperation" of her royal lover; and she finally consented to return to England and become his wife. Immediately after her arrival she was married to the Prince, we are told, "according to the rites of the Catholic church in this country"—a statement which does not very clearly agree with what is stated in a subsequent sentence. "Her uncle, Harry Errington, and her brother, Jack Smythe, being witnesses to the contract along with the

Protestant clergyman who officiated at the ceremony. No Roman Catholic priest officiated. A certificate of this marriage is extant, in the handwriting of the Prince, and with his signature and that of Mary Fitzherbert. The witnesses names were added; but, at the earnest request of the parties in a time of danger, they were afterwards cut out by Mrs. Fitzherbert herself, with her own scissors, to save them from the peril of the law."

Our readers know how the public and parliamentary attention was directed to this illegal marriage;—how Fox directly addressed himself to the Prince;—how the latter boldly denied the fact of the marriage;—and how his "dear Charles" was made the mouthpiece of his denial, in the face of the House of Commons. Mrs. Fitzherbert was indignant, but her indignation was softened by "repeated assurances" given by her mendacious husband that Fox had never been authorized to make the declaration. The "wife and no wife" seems to have been sorely perplexed, but her "friends" informed her that "she was bound to accept the word of her husband." "The public supported her by their conduct on this occasion; for at no period of her life were their visits so numerous to her house as on the day which followed Mr. Fox's memorable speech; and, to use her own expression, the knocker was never still during the whole day."

To Sheridan, who had informed her that Parliament would probably take up the matter, she observed, "that they knew she was like a dog with a log round its neck, and they must protect her." Fox she never forgave; and when he was in power, "and made some overtures to her in order to recover her good-will, she refused, though the attainment of the rank of Duchess was to be the fruit of their reconciliation. On naming this circumstance to me," says Lord Stourton, "she observed that she did not wish to be another Duchess of Kendal."

"The effort made by the Prince to persuade Mrs. Fitzherbert that he was not a party to Mr. Fox's denial of the marriage between them, is curiously illustrated by the following anecdote, which I have on the authority of Mr. Bodenham, the brother-in-law of Lord Stourton:—Mrs. Fitzherbert was on a visit with the Hon. Mrs. Butler, her friend and relative, and at whose house the Prince frequently met Mrs. Fitzherbert. The Prince called the morning after the denial of the marriage in the House of Commons by Mr. Fox. He went up to Mrs. Fitzherbert, and taking hold of both her hands and caressing her, said, 'Only conceive, Maria, what Fox did yesterday. He went down to the House and denied that you and I were man and wife! Did you ever hear of such a thing?' Mrs. Fitzherbert made no reply, but changed countenance and turned pale."

Mr. Langdale is perhaps rather too zealous a champion in behalf of Mrs. Fitzherbert. His object in publishing a Memoir, of which Lord Stourton is really the author, is to prove that the Lady in question was the most virtuous of women; one who "avoided the attempts made upon her honour by a Prince, who had, indeed, but little experience of the power exercised by religion over the conduct of a Catholic lady." Mr. Langdale maintains that the Memoirs "prove that her principles had taught her to resist all the fascinations of the most accomplished gentleman, united, in her devoted admirer, to the highest princely rank." Lord Holland, in his Memoirs, had stated that the Lady was very easy upon the whole matter, and considered the marriage ceremony as a subject of very secondary consideration. Mr. Langdale is indignant at this statement, and he proves that it is ill founded. On the other hand, Mrs. Fitzherbert and all the parties concerned must

have been aware that the ceremony no more constituted a *legal* marriage than if it had never been performed at all. Society generally, perhaps, looked upon it in another light. Even Queen Charlotte herself is said (by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle) to have remarked, when the Prince expressed, or exhibited, his marked aversion to a union with the Princess of Brunswick, that he himself best knew whether there was, or was not, any serious obstacle to such a marriage. "It is for you, George, to see whether you can marry the Princess or not." On this delicate part of the subject Mr. Langdale makes some remarks, which will probably surprise most readers:—

"Mrs. Fitzherbert was a Catholic, and educated in the principles of the Catholic religion, whose doctrine could admit no distinction between a prince and a peasant, condemning alike the criminal indulgences of either, and maintaining in both the indissoluble sacredness of the marriage contract. But what does this additional proof of no Catholic priest, and therefore no marriage, amount to? Why, to just as much as the whole story of the asseverations of Lord Holland's 'man of strict veracity.' In this case, as in every other, every circumstance proves the exact reverse of his statements, and of Lord Holland's deductions therefrom. The presence of a Catholic priest would not, in any way, have added to the validity of the marriage in the eyes of the Catholic Church; and, therefore, it is fair to conclude, would not have added to them in those of Mrs. Fitzherbert, a well-educated Catholic, especially likely to be well informed on the mode of conducting the marriage ceremony so as to fulfil the forms and conditions required by her own Church, returning as she was from the Catholic continent with the special intention of fulfilling those conditions, the absence of which had driven her abroad. \*\* What the Prince of Wales might have thought of this marriage I am not called upon to say or prove; but without adopting either the supposition of Lord Holland or his friend, that it was 'at his repeated and earnest solicitation the ceremony was resorted to,' I can imagine no interpretation but one, by an upright and honourable mind, of a solemn pledge, whether, according to the form of law or not, to take a woman for his wife. Certainly this ceremony having been gone through before a clergyman of the Established Church might naturally have been supposed by Mrs. Fitzherbert to add to its authenticity, if not its legality, in the eyes of those, whether the Prince himself, his family, or the country, who professed the same religion. To herself, as witness to the marriage, and as such signing the certificate, it was equally obligatory, as if performed in the presence of a Catholic priest."

To herself, no doubt. Her contemporaries were universally inclined to look upon the union as a real compact. The lovers of romance, especially, gave both parties credit for honest attachment. Yet Mr. Langdale alludes to "attempts, made upon her honour by the Prince." This may or may not be romantic; but the question is, was a marriage really celebrated? If the sanction of the Church of England, in the person of one of its ministers, be required, we have it in the declaration of Horne Tooke, who, "treating the statute of 12 George 3. with not unusual contempt," spoke of Mrs. Fitzherbert as "both legally, really, worthily, and happily for this country, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales." So thought the famous "bathing woman" at Brighton, Mrs. Gunn, who never saw Mrs. Fitzherbert without hailing her as "Mrs. Prince." Even Dr. Doran who, as Mr. Langdale seems to think, has equally offended with Lord Holland, by describing the Prince of Wales as standing between Mrs. Crouch and Mrs. Fitzherbert, like Macbeth between Lucy and Polly, probably had no idea of conveying the imputation which Mr. Langdale discovers in the statement. *Polly*, it will be remembered, was not the loose lady that *Lucy* was. The illustration, after all, was pos-

sibly drawn only to represent the faithlessness of the Prince, not to cast an aspersion on either the lady or the actress.

The pecuniary difficulties of the Prince produced the first coolness between the married pair; but the "*ire amantium*" seem to have had the ordinary result. "We must look to the present and the future, and not think of the past," was the comment of the reconciled lover to his wife.—

"Her first separation from the Prince was preceded by no quarrel or even coolness, and came upon her quite unexpectedly. She received when sitting down to dinner at the table of William the Fourth, then Duke of Clarence, the first intimation of the Prince; having only the preceding day received a note from His Royal Highness, written in his usual strain of friendship, and speaking of their appointed engagement to dine at the house of the Duke of Clarence. The Prince's letter was written from Brighton, where he had met Lady Jersey. *From that time she never saw the Prince*, and this interruption of their intimacy was followed by his marriage with Queen Caroline; brought about, as Mrs. Fitzherbert conceived, under the twofold influence of the pressure of his debts on the mind of the Prince, and a wish on the part of Lady Jersey to enlarge the Royal Establishment, in which she was to have an important situation."

The words in italics in the above extract are surely erroneous, as will appear from a portion of the extract below, referring to the period just previous to the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, and also to a subsequent period:—

"One of her great friends and advisers, Lady Claremont, supported her on this trying occasion, and counselled her to rise above her own feelings, and to open her house to the town of London. She adopted the advice, much as it cost her to do so; and all the fashionable world, including all the royal dukes, attended her parties. Upon this, as upon all other occasions, she was principally supported by the Duke of York, with whom, through life, she was always united in the most friendly and confidential relations. Indeed, she frequently assured me, that there was not one of the Royal Family who had not acted with kindness to her. She particularly instanced the Queen; and, as for George the Third, from the time she set foot in England till he ceased to reign, had he been her own father he could not have acted towards her with greater tenderness and affection. She had made it her constant rule to have no secrets of which the Royal Family were not informed by frequent messages, of which the Duke of York was generally the organ of communication, and to that rule she attributed at all periods much of her own contentment and ease in extricating herself from embarrassments which would otherwise have been insurmountable. When she had thought that her connexion with the Prince was broken off for ever by his second union, she was soon placed by him in difficulties from the same earnest and almost desperate pursuit as she had been exposed to during the first interval of his attachment. Numbers of the Royal Family, both male and female, urged a reconciliation, even upon a principle of duty. However, as she was, by his marriage with Queen Caroline, placed in a situation of much difficulty, involving her own conscience, and making it doubtful whether public scandal might not interfere with her own engagements, she determined to resort to the highest authorities of her own Church upon a case of such extraordinary intricacy. The Rev. Mr. Nassau, one of the chaplains of Warwick Street Chapel, was, therefore, selected to go to Rome and lay the case before that tribunal, upon the express understanding that, if the answer should be favourable, she would again join the Prince; if otherwise, she was determined to abandon the country. In the mean time, whilst the negotiation was pending, she obtained a promise from His Royal Highness that he would not follow her into her retreat in Wales, where she went to a small bathing-place. The reply from Rome, in a brief which in a moment of panic she destroyed, fearful of the consequences during Mr. Percival's

administration, was favourable to the wishes of the Prince; and, faithful to her own determination to act as much as possible in the face of the public, she resisted all importunities to meet him clandestinely. The day on which she joined him again at her own house was the same on which she gave a public breakfast to the whole town of London, and to which he was invited. She told me she hardly knew how she could summon resolution to pass that severe ordeal, but she thanked God she had the courage to do so. The next eight years were, she said, the happiest of her connexion with the Prince. She used to say that they were extremely poor, but as merry as crickets; and, as a proof of their poverty, she told me that once, on their returning to Brighton from London, they mustered their common means, and could not raise 5*l.* between them. Upon this, or some such occasion, she related to me that an old and faithful servant endeavoured to force them to accept 60*l.*, which he said he had accumulated in the service of the best of masters and mistresses. She added, however, that even this period, the happiest of their lives, was much embittered by the numerous political difficulties which frequently surrounded the Prince, and she particularly alluded to what has been termed 'the delicate investigation,' in which Queen Caroline and His Royal Highness had been concerned."

The final cause of separation, strangely enough, arose out of the exercise of a good principle. Mrs. Fitzherbert had under her care the daughter of an old and absent friend, Lady Horatia Seymour. Of this child the Prince was as fond as Mrs. Fitzherbert herself,—and when a relative of the little ward endeavoured to withdraw her from the guardianship of the last-named lady, the Prince earnestly appealed to Lord Hertford, as head of the family to which Miss Seymour belonged, to interfere in Mrs. Fitzherbert's favour. While thus engaged, His Royal Highness became intimately acquainted with the Marchioness of Hertford, and from that time the influence of Mrs. Fitzherbert declined. The health of the latter lady was seriously affected by the severe trials to which her rival exposed her.—

"Attentions were required from her towards Lady Hertford herself, even when most aware of her superior influence over the Prince, and these attentions were exerted by the menace of taking away her child. To diminish her apparent influence in public as well as private was now the object. When at Brighton, the Prince, who had passed part of his mornings with Mrs. Fitzherbert on friendly terms at her own house, did not even notice her in the slightest manner at the Pavilion on the same evenings, and she afterwards understood that such attentions would have been reported to her rival. She was frequently on the point of that separation which afterwards took place, but was prevented by the influence of the Royal Family from carrying her resolution into effect. \*\* A dinner, however, given to Louis XVIII. brought matters at last to a conclusion; and satisfied of a systematic intention to degrade her before the public, she then at last attained the reluctant assent of some of the members of the Royal Family to her determination of finally closing her connexion with the Prince, to whom, in furtherance of this decision, she never afterwards opened the doors of her house. Upon all former occasions, to avoid etiquette in circumstances of such delicacy as regarded her own situation with reference to the Prince, it had been customary to sit at table without regard to rank. Upon the present occasion this plan was to be altered, and Mrs. Fitzherbert was informed through her friends at Court, that at the Royal table the individuals invited were to sit according to their rank. When assured of this novel arrangement, she asked the Prince, who had invited her with the rest of his company, where she was to sit. He said, 'You know, Madam, you have no place.' 'None, Sir,' she replied, 'but such as you choose to give me.' Upon this she informed the Royal Family that she would not go. The Duke of York and others endeavoured to alter the pre-concerted arrangement, but the Prince was inflexible; and aware of the peculiar circumstances of her case,

and the distressing nature of her general situation, they no longer hesitated to agree with her, that no advantage was to be obtained by further postponement of her own anxious desire to close her connexion with the Prince, and to retire once more into private life. She told me she often looked back with wonder that she had not sunk under the trials of those two years. Having come to this resolution, she was obliged, on the very evening, or on the which followed the Royal dinner, to attend an assembly at Devonshire House, which was the last evening she saw the Prince previously to their final separation. The Duchess of Devonshire, taking her by the arm, said to her, 'You must come and see the Duke in his own room, as he is suffering from a fit of the gout, but he will be glad to see an old friend.' In passing through the rooms, she saw the Prince and Lady Herford in a *tête-à-tête* conversation, and nearly fainted under all the impressions which then rushed upon her mind, but, taking a glass of water, she recovered and passed on. Thus terminated this fatal, ill-starred connexion, so unfortunate, probably, for both the parties concerned."

After the death of Queen Caroline, the King announced to Mrs. Fitzherbert his intention to marry again,—an announcement to which she simply replied with a "Very well, Sir." The Duke of York, who was always the warm friend of Mrs. Fitzherbert, in alluding to the possible political consequences of her union with the Prince, remarked:—"Thank God, he could never wish to raise any claim in contravention of the rights of his brother." In conjunction with Queen Charlotte, the Duke obtained for her 6,000/- a-year, "in a mortgage deed, which they procured for her, on the Palace at Brighton." King George and his Consort treated her with marked respect, and her influence was so great over the former that when he was not on speaking terms with the Prince, she obtained from him a promise to treat his son with kindness; and the Prince "returned from Court in the highest spirits, unaware of the person to whom he was indebted!" The Prince himself showed in what degree he esteemed her judgment by sending for her to Brighton, after their separation, to consult her upon the expediency of breaking with his old political friends. She gave him excellent advice—to act honestly; he, of course, did exactly the reverse. At the time too when, despite his affection for children, he treated his own daughter with extraordinary harshness, the Princess Charlotte flung herself on the neck of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and implored her to beseech her father to treat her with more kindness. The Lady weeping performed the mission assigned her, and told the Prince what evil results might follow if he did not bestow on his daughter the marks of affection which she so well deserved. "That is *your* opinion, madam," was his only reply.

Some regard for the deceived lady, however, evidently clung by Prince Florizel long after he had become King, and when no particle of romance remained. On his death-bed, Maria Fitzherbert addressed to him some touching lines, as from a wife offering her services to a sick husband, which he did not peruse without emotion, and he is said to have attached great value to a portrait of her, taken when she had first attracted his variable fancy. With this portrait round his neck he is believed to have been entombed. Such was the belief, the probably pleasant belief, of Mrs. Fitzherbert herself, and it is in some degree confirmed by Dr. Carr, Bishop of Worcester, who, on being questioned on the subject by Mr. Bodenham, replied, "Yes, it is very true what you have heard. I remained by the body of the King when they wrapped it round in the cerecloth; but before that was done, I saw a portrait suspended round his neck, —it was attached to a little silver chain."

William the Fourth readily granted an interview, for which Mrs. Fitzherbert applied after

the death of her late husband, the King. At this interview, His Majesty perused all the documents submitted to him by the lady. He "was moved to tears by the perusal, and expressed his surprise at so much forbearance, with such documents in her possession, and under the pressure of such long and severe trials." The King offered to make her some amends, by creating her a Duchess, but "she replied that she did not wish for any rank; that she had borne through life the name of Mrs. Fitzherbert; that she had never disgraced it, and did not wish to change it." The King, thereupon, authorized her to assume the royal livery, and to wear widow's weeds for his predecessor. On another occasion, he invited her to the Pavilion, where he "handed her out of her carriage, and introduced her to his family, one after another, as one of themselves."

"Mrs. Fitzherbert told me that the first day, when, in compliance with the commands of the King, she went to the Pavilion, and was presented by him to the Queen and the Royal Family, she was much surprised at the great composure with which she was able to sustain a trial of fortitude which appeared so alarming at a distance; but she believed the excitement had sustained her. It was not so the next dinner at which she was present in the same family circle; and the many reflections which then oppressed her mind very nearly overpowered her. Afterwards she frequently attended the King's small Sunday parties at Brighton, and then, as upon all other occasions, she was received with uniform kindness and consideration."

She was treated with similar distinction by the French royal family. In one of her letters, dated "Paris, Dec. 7, 1833," there is the following passage:—

"I have taken a very quiet apartment and live very retired, seeing occasionally some friends. The Duke of Orleans came to see me the moment I arrived, with a thousand kind messages from the King and Queen, desiring me to go to them, which I accordingly have done. Nothing could exceed the kindness of their reception of me: they are both old acquaintances of mine. I have declined all their *festes*, and they have given me a general invitation to go there every evening whenever I like it, in a quiet family way, which suits me very much. I really think I never saw a more amiable family: so happy and so united. The King seems worn to death with business all day and all night; but he assured me that things were going on much better, though there were a great many wicked people trying to make mischief. I told him that I was afraid he had sent many of them to make disturbance in our country. He is very much attached to England, and hopes we shall always be friends."

It is a matter of regret that Mrs. Fitzherbert destroyed her correspondence with the Duke of York. After the Duke's death, Sir Herbert Taylor gave up to her her own letters. She expressed her delight at recovering them, as "she had been almost afraid that they would have got those papers from him." "Not all the kings on the earth should have obtained them," was the reply of Sir Herbert. The extent of the correspondence may be judged of by the fact, that Mrs. Fitzherbert "was for two years employed in the perusal and burning of these letters." So much the worse, as far as the holocaust is concerned, for she says, after avowing that had she been mercenary "she might have obtained any price she had chosen to ask for the correspondence," she adds that "she could have given the best private and public history of all the transactions of the country, from the close of the American War down to the death of the Duke of York, either from her communications with the Duke, or her own connexions with the opposite party, through the Prince and his friends."

The burning of the correspondence between Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Duke of York was not the only act of cremation over which the lovers of private history have to mourn. On

the death of George the Fourth, the following paper was drawn up and signed by the respective parties named therein.

"It is agreed by Mrs. Fitzherbert on the one part, and the executors of the late King on the other, that each will destroy all papers and documents (with the exception of those hereafter mentioned) in the possession of either, signed or written by Mrs. Fitzherbert, or by her directions, or signed or written by the late King, when Prince of Wales, or King of Great Britain, &c., or by his command. The two parties agree, that in case any papers signed or written by either of the parties above mentioned, or by the authority of either, shall ever hereafter be found among the papers of the other, they shall be given up as the property of the writer or signer thereof, or of the person who authorized the writing or signature thereof. Such papers and documents as Mrs. Fitzherbert shall wish to keep, shall be sealed up in a cover under the seals of the Duke of Wellington and Sir William Knighton, and of the Earl of Albemarle and Lord Stourton, and be lodged in the bank of Messrs. Coutts, at the disposition of the Earl of Albemarle and of Lord Stourton. The seals not to be broken without the knowledge of the Duke of Wellington and Sir William Knighton. It is understood that no copy of any paper or document is to be taken or kept on either side." Here follows a list of the papers and documents retained by Mrs. Fitzherbert:—1. The mortgage on the Palace at Brighton.—2. The certificate of the marriage, dated Dec. 21st, 1785.—3. Letter from the late King, relating to the marriage, signed [George the Fourth].—4. Will written by the late King [George the Fourth].—5. Memorandum written by Mrs. Fitzherbert, attached to a letter written by the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony."

The scene of the burning must have been of some interest. It is thus described by Lord Albemarle in a letter to Lord Stourton.—

"I am happy in being able to inform you that the business is now completely arranged, and, I believe I may add, to the satisfaction of all parties. Yesterday, the Duke of Wellington, Mrs. Fitzherbert and myself, were busily engaged in burning all the letters on either side, with the exception of those which Mrs. Fitzherbert chose to keep. It would be unjust to the Duke of Wellington if I did not say that his conduct was gentlemanly and friendly to Mrs. Fitzherbert in every respect, and I know that she is perfectly satisfied.—After our great work of burning was over, I went to Messrs. Coutts's and delivered into Mr. Dickie's hands (by Mrs. Fitzherbert's desire) the parcel containing the documents and letters reserved, signed and sealed by the Duke of Wellington and myself. Whenever your Lordship returns to London you will have the goodness to add your name and seal.—It is satisfactory to me to add that amongst the papers brought and destroyed by the Duke of Wellington, were the letters which Mrs. Fitzherbert had missed, and which she supposed to have been obtained by Sir William Knighton, and kept by him. I believe the letters were of no consequence, but I clearly saw that this circumstance was an additional relief to Mrs. Fitzherbert's mind. I am sure that we both cordially agree in the hope, and I trust I may add in the confidence, that her anxiety on this most delicate subject may now be set at rest. She expresses most feelingly her gratitude to your Lordship for your useful and zealous assistance."

Mr. Langdale has in vain applied to the guardians of these documents, asking for their publication, in order to help him to prove his case, as defender of Mrs. Fitzherbert's character. He has been altogether unsuccessful. In February 1855, the Hon. Edward Keppel conveyed to him, by letter, the opinion of the executors of the late Mrs. Fitzherbert—Sir G. Seymour and Mr. Forster. They are strongly against the production of these papers. "The revival of the subject," adds Mr. Keppel, "would, if it attracted interest, only pander to the bad feelings or curiosity of the great world, without doing good where it is sincerely intended." The document at Coutts's which would probably prove of real interest is the letter

signed by George the Fourth, and described as relating to the marriage. Mr. Langdale, however, cites a letter addressed by Lord Stourton to Lord Albemarle, in which reference is made to another document, undoubtedly of some importance, and also to a subject of some delicacy, seeing that there has not been wanting a personage who described himself as the issue of the union between Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Prince of Wales. That Lady, it may be observed, "assigned her reasons to me [Lord Stourton] for not placing them [the papers] under the custody of the Damer or the Jennings."

"I do not feel satisfied that we have done every thing required, till I am cognisant of the nature of the document signed 5 in our Memorandum, said to contain a memorandum written by Mrs. Fitzherbert attached to a letter written by the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony. Of all the documentary papers, I consider this probably the *most* important; particularly if I am correct in the notion that this memorandum contains Mrs. Fitzherbert's testimony that no issue arose from this marriage. At all events, the clergyman's letter is, in itself (particularly as the certificate is a mutilated instrument), a valuable record in favour of our friend's reputation. I had myself, previously to this arrangement, taken the liberty to counsel Mrs. Fitzherbert to leave some evidence in her own handwriting as to the circumstances of no issue arising from this connection, and had advised it being noted with her own signature at the back of the certificate. To this she smilingly objected, on the score of delicacy, and I only state it at present in justification of my expectation that the memorandum I have alluded to is to this effect. Be it as it may, I cannot rest satisfied that I have entirely fulfilled my duty towards my relative and friend, while I remain in entire ignorance of the exact purport of this clergyman's letter and the attached memorandum."

In one of the replies made by the Duke of Wellington to the repeated applications of his co-trustee, the Duke, after alluding to the burning of papers and letters relating to the late King George the Fourth and Mrs. Fitzherbert, thus writes:—

"Mrs. Fitzherbert expressed a strong desire to retain undestroyed particular papers in which she felt a strong interest. I considered it my duty to consent to these papers remaining undestroyed, if means could be devised of keeping them as secret and confidential papers as they had been up to that moment. Mrs. Fitzherbert expressed an anxiety at least equal to that which I felt, that those papers, although preserved, should not be made public. It was agreed, therefore, that they should be deposited in a packet, and be sealed up under the seals of the Earl of Albemarle, your Lordship and myself, and lodged at Messrs. Coutts's, the bankers. Circumstances have, in some degree, changed since the death of Mrs. Fitzherbert; but it is still very desirable to avoid drawing public attention to, and reawakening the subject by public discussion of the narrations to which the papers relate, which are deposited in the packet sealed up, to which I have above referred. And I am convinced that neither I nor any of the survivors of the royal family, of those who lived in the days in which these transactions occurred, could view with more pain any publication or discussion of them than would the late Mrs. Fitzherbert when alive. Under these circumstances, having acted conscientiously and upon honour throughout the affairs detailed in this letter, I cannot but consider it my duty to protest, and I do protest most solemnly against the measure proposed by your Lordship, that of breaking the seals affixed to the packet of papers belonging to the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, deposited at Messrs. Coutts, the bankers, under the several seals of the Earl of Albemarle, your Lordship, and myself."

The last years of this Lady, who is destined to hold a place both in Romance and History, were passed almost entirely at Brighton. There she died, in March 1837, and over her remains a monument has been erected by Mrs. Lionel Dawson Damer, the Miss Seymour who so in-

nocently caused Mrs. Fitzherbert to make way for a very different personage—the Marchioness of Hertford. The monument is simply raised to the memory of "Maria Fitzherbert," by "one to whom she was more than a parent." The only allusion to her equivocal greatness is made under a symbol. "The hand of the figure had (sic) the singular addition of three rings on the fingers, thus bearing the evidence of the affectionate lady who erected it to the triple marriage of her departed friend."

It will probably be seen by the above analysis and extracts that Mr. Langdale has made an acceptable contribution to the History of England. He has been impelled thereto by a desire to rescue the name and memory of Mrs. Fitzherbert from reproach. Such championing was hardly necessary; for no living man thinks of casting reproach upon either. Lord Holland's idle words could not do it, and the writer whom Mr. Langdale quotes, we are very certain, from the words quoted, could not intend it. Mr. Langdale still asks, or rather hopes, for the publication of the documents locked up at Coutts's bank. These business papers may throw some, but, perhaps, not much more light on this chapter of romantic history than Mr. Langdale has given by printing the narrative of his kinsman, Lord Stourton, and adding thereto what he knew personally. His volume will neither raise nor depress Mrs. Fitzherbert in the judgment and estimation of the public. On George the Fourth it will only heap an additional measure of contempt, and it will gratify the Church of England by showing how that Church was recognized by the Pope, when the Pontiff acknowledged the validity of its marriage ceremony, performed (without licence, for anything we are told to the contrary) by an English clergyman, in Mrs. Fitzherbert's own drawing-room.

*The Food of London.* By George Dodd. Longman & Co.

The supply of food to a great city is among the most remarkable of social phenomena; a curious and a large subject, which Mr. Dodd has treated in a pleasant—if not very original—manner, keeping the happy medium between bewildering statistics and interesting facts. The supply and demand of provisions seem to understand each other magically; but we like to see something of the "wand" that governs them. Interest prompts each agent to give his undivided attention to his own peculiar department; and a perpetual fear of being undersold maintains equitable prices in the huge market. Before the vast network of railways had drawn its meshes closely around London and steam-boats panted up the river, the modes of transport certainly offered more picturesque features. "The fleet of gardeners bound for the several market-ports of London," but who, if benighted, were attacked by "river pirates,"—the long line of cattle from the North whose "journey lasted about three weeks,"—or the array of young women from the strawberry gardens of Isleworth, each with "30 or 40 lb. weight of strawberries in a large basket, supported by a cushion, on her head,"—trotting along at an astounding pace—not walking, not running—but a something between the two, which enabled them to cover five miles within the hour." Such arrangements offered nice days for painters, but precarious means of supply, deeply felt in those awful visitations from which we are now protected—famines. "In London alone (1258), 15,000 of the poor perished . . . the rich only escaped death by purchasing foreign grain; the middle classes sold their possessions; and many of honourable degree were reduced to beg from strangers, or

restrained by shame, to pass hungry, pale, and dinnerless through the night in uncounted sighs." But in ordinary times our ancestors seemed to have lived pretty well. "The varieties of food were little inferior to those now known." Bishops, as now, had their fair share of good things; for his Lordship of Hereford on a Friday was provided with "herrings, eels, lampreys, salmon, wine, and beer. . . . Sunday's table was graced with pork, beef, fowls, pigeons, and larks,"—and in 1160 every variety of meat, fish, fowl, and venison was to be bought ready dressed at a shop on the river's bank—perhaps a *restaurant* introduced from France by the conquerors! But all our notions of the roast beef of Old England are upset:—"The few fatted cattle which were not killed and salted for winter use were turned out soon after Michaelmas, to shift as they could during the cold months,—and miserable shifting it must have been." So it is certain "that Young England eats finer beef than Old England could command." From very early times, wily tradesmen seem to have hit on adulteration as a way of procuring large profits; and "bakers offending in the assize of bread" were put in the cage constructed on Cornhill, with the pillory and a pair of stocks in it; and in the reign of Henry the Sixth the contents of butts of "corrupted sweet wines" were poured into the streets, "like a stream of rain water," by order of the mayor. "Evil pepper," surnamed ginger, was to be burned,—comfits, mingled with starch, to be consumed,—and "erie of the comfys makers shall be made to enter into bonds in 20. that they shall not hereafter make any comfys but with clear sugar onlie,"—but the fine does not seem to have prevented the transmission to our modern twelfthcake-makers of the art of poisoning a few juveniles annually. A little mixture could not have signified so much to our forefathers, as they took care to dine at a digestive hour—about 10 was the Earl and Countess of Northumberland's time in Henry the Eighth's reign—"so that the fashionable dinner hour has been retarded no less than ten hours in the course of three centuries."

After these glances at the feeding of past times, Mr. Dodd brings out in vivid contrast our present bustling days.—

"Time is money." If this be so, then does a nation indeed owe a debt of thanks to those, be they who they may, who increase the facilities for rapid transport. There is a double current of benefit, affecting both the wayfarer himself and the numberless commodities required for his daily life. Truly does this apply to the subject of food. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the value of quick and easy transmission of food to so enormous a city as London; the variety of the commodities, and the prices at which they can be sold, are so intimately dependent thereon, that it becomes almost a matter of life and death to the inhabitants."

Without this rapidity of communication, the continual cravings of 2,500,000 mouths could not be satisfied; while any surplus in supply is quickly transferred to another part of the country,—thus, towns formerly ignorant of fresh fish now expect it as part of their daily food. Arrived in London, the supplies are not at once submitted to the public, but pass through a variety of hands before they are attainable in a retail form. So we follow the Author through vast granaries, fruit warehouses, tobacco stores, sugar refineries, tea and coffee storehouses, till he brings us out in Mincing Lane, and—

"threads a labyrinth of passages almost as intricate as those of the Law Courts at Westminster. Room No. 1, room No. 2, — any one will serve the purpose. He enters one of these. He sees one man in a kind of pulpit, and perhaps fifty others, apparently in a state of violent excitement, judging from the spasmodic mode in which they jerk out syllables in

a loud voice. Every man has a pamphlet in his left hand and a pen in his right. The visitor understands nothing of this at first; the syllables uttered are unintelligible; but suddenly the fifty men lay down the fifty pens, and walk away with the fifty pamphlets, and the man in the pulpit puts on his hat and walks away likewise."

This is a graphic description of a sale of groceries or drugs by auction. Mr. Dodd leads us through mighty, but departed, Smithfield, with its thirty thousand animals within four or five acres,—Billingsgate, with its billions of fish and half-fishy denizens and dialect,—Covent Garden, with its tropical fruits and bunches of watercress,—the milk walks, or *via lactea*, dealing out their eighty million quarts at a time,—the fifty millions of eggs (some with a strong French accent) annually cracked,—bread, butter, beer, salt, water, sweets, sausages, all are investigated,—while tea, coffee, chocolate, and other Colonial produce are watched from their growth in another hemisphere, through every phase of their existence, until, deprived as much as possible of their original substances, and mingled with most uncongenial ones, they are at length swallowed by the cockney,—and the author takes refuge in his club as the most comfortable of dining-rooms, where we leave him sipping his port, hoping it is not of the quality of which he so feelingly says:—

"Alas for fine old crusted port! It appears from the revelations occasionally made that glass-makers as well as wine-makers are clever in producing this so-called crust [the inner surface of some bottles was found on close scrutiny very rough and opaque],—that the glass contained an unusually large proportion of lime and other bases readily acted upon by tartaric acid. A considerable quantity of wine had been put into bottles made of this glass—one merchant alone had bottled three hundred dozens—the motive being, that in these 'improved' bottles the crust of port wine will form earlier, and adhere more firmly to the glass than in the ordinary bottles."

These extracts will show the varied way in which the food subject is treated by Mr. Dodd. Some of his facts we have met before; and we fancy the author is more indebted to Mr. Mayhew than he confesses. Many items of his modern statistics belong of right to that gentleman.

#### *An Inquiry into Speculative and Experimental Science.* By A. Véra. Longman & Co.

THIS little treatise, written (in English) before the publication of the (French) 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Hegel,' was called into existence by Mr. Calderwood's 'Theory of the Infinite' and Prof. Ferrier's 'Institutes of Metaphysic.' M. Véra takes just the view of the worth of these two publications that might be expected from an ardent and scientific Hegelian,—congratulating philosophy on the circumstance, that two inhabitants of this unspeculative island depart from the favourite "common-sense" doctrine, that settles metaphysics by collecting the votes of the uncultivated multitude (a proceeding, by the way, that would be laughed to scorn by the "common-sense-ites" themselves, if taken in connexion with mathematics, chemistry, or any positive science); but at the same time lamenting that so little is effected after a commencement so promising.

To Mr. Calderwood's theory [vide *Athen.* No. 1428], that the notion we realize of the Infinite is not *negative* but *positive*, he gives his cold assent, adding, with provoking complacency, that the question respecting this positiveness or negativeness is of very slight importance, unless indeed it may be made a starting-point to "some higher and original researches." Prof. Ferrier is commended in somewhat warmer terms for having ventured to substitute speculation for psychology; but as for his originality, M. Véra arrives at the same

conclusion with ourselves [*Athen.* No. 1436], that his system is little more than that of Fichte, with a certain "Absolute" very unphilosophically clapped upon the top of it.

Without professing to which party we are inclined to adhere in the contest now for the first time beginning between German speculation and English empiricism—for the ravings of certain pseudo-transcendentalists, British or American, are to be set down as "things of naught"—we rejoice to find such a really able gladiator as M. Véra in the metaphysical arena. Even the little book before us, which is no thicker than an ordinary tract on the currency, and which does not profess to expound any system at all, but just deals a side-blow or so, and then comes to its close—even this little book, we say, shows a thorough knowledge of the weak points of the adversary, and a keen perception of the cracks and fissures in that great national idol, the Baconian Induction. If A, B, C, D, and E, have a common quality, F, being similar to them in other respects, will have this quality likewise, say all the experimentalists with one voice. But whence this jump from five poor little miserable facts to a grand universality—a comprehensive *all*, from which the peculiarity of F is deduced, without the test of renewed experiment? "It is quite clear," says M. Véra, "that the word *all* in the conclusion is a new element, which is not contained in the premises. And," he adds, "it will be observed that the whole strength of the argument rests on this word, *quo evanescere*, the whole argument vanishes at once, and there will be nothing left but the scattered members of the syllogistic structure, as mere isolated facts, without any connexion or scientific bearing." M. Véra acutely discovers how the generality of mankind continue to get on as well as they do with the disjointed parts of the broken-up Colossus. There is a certain belief in the Idea, in the Platonic sense of the word (not as interpreted by Prof. Ferrier), lurking at the bottom of every man's mind,—and Natural Theologians when they use the singularly undignified word "Contrivance" are, in truth, ignobly referring to the antique doctrine. M. Véra says, "It is only a delusion of inductive science to believe that it does away with Ideas,—for the fact is, that Ideas are not only at the extreme end, but at the starting-point of its investigations." The other weak point of the Empiricists, that with all their abhorrence of metaphysics, they are obliged to make use of certain ghosts of matter, bearing the names of atom, particle, caloric, *et hoc genus omne*, never suspecting that while following these prosaïc wills-o'-the-wisp they are getting as completely away from the "dear green earth" as if they were meditating on the "*Für-sich seyn*" of Hegel, or the quiddity of an old Schoolman,—is also touched upon by M. Véra, who may profitably dilate upon it more at length on some future occasion, attacking the common-sense materialists with their own weapons.

As for the popular notion, that Bacon is the founder of the Inductive Method, M. Véra dissents from it entirely. What is the 'History of Animals,' by Aristotle, but a specimen of the Inductive Method? Even without referring to Aristotle or Plato, or knowing anything about *ἰνακτικοὶ λόγοι*, we may perfectly agree with M. Véra, that neither Lord Bacon nor any other philosopher was the founder of the method in question. If old Codrus had not known by this famous method that weapons will cut, he would not have gone to the enemy's camp as a sacrifice for the sake of his country. The first man who took two bites at a plum because one was to his liking was the real originator of the Inductive Method.

*Men of the Time: Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Characters: also Biographical Sketches of the Celebrated Women of the Time.* Bogue.

THE new issue of 'Men of the Time' is a vast improvement on the first edition. It is wider in plan, is better written, and is more carefully edited. It contains also a pleasing feature, in the form of an Appendix, devoted to brief memoirs of 'Women of the Time.' There are now few omissions of striking importance,—and the reader in search of information regarding eminent contemporaries will find it here more or less carefully prepared to his hand. It is the only book of the kind existing, and is therefore an indispensable companion to the reader of books, reviews, and newspapers.

Nevertheless, it is far from perfect. In the first place, the book is anonymous. No one is responsible for the facts. The public have no guarantee that the facts are true. The name of a compiler, known for his care in collecting, should appear on the title-page; and in each case it should be distinctly stated whether the memoir has been seen by its subject, and whether it appears with his consent to its truth of statement. In the next place, it is a book of opinions more than a book of facts—a book of criticisms and characters, drawn from different stand-points, and without consistency of logic or of colour. Thus, certain schools of poetry or of art are praised in one memoir and abused in another;—thus Mr. Carlyle, in the memoir under his name, is treated as a sort of literary mountebank, and in another memoir Mr. Carlyle's opinion is quoted as that of a man whose word is fame. Confusion of this kind can only be obviated (in a work admitting estimates, criticisms, and opinions) by a very careful editor. But the fault is, giving any opinion at all. The public want facts; in the case of an author, a list of his books and editions, his literary battles, and the chief incidents of his life;—in the case of an artist, a list of his pictures, the years when they were exhibited, the prices at which they have been sold, and the present possessors of them;—in the case of a Member of Parliament, the places he has represented, the great speeches he has made,—and so on. If facts of this simple and severe kind were given by Mr. Bogue, instead of the friendly praise—or unreasoning censure—with which his volume is now filled, there are not many eminent men who would refuse to correct his proof-sheets, and he would thus be able to present a body of certified contemporary history to his readers. In the third place, there is no fair proportion between the length and the importance of many of his memoirs. Some biographies run to six or seven pages; others, not less important, are condensed to as many lines. What is the principle here observed?

We will quote two or three examples of the way in which "men of the time" are exhibited by Mr. Bogue's anonymous writers. Take, for example, the following account of Mr. Browning:—

"Browning, Robert, Poet, and the husband of a Poetess, was born at Camberwell in 1812, and was educated at the London University. He belongs to a class of writers who, with unquestioned powers of a high order, have never been popular with any considerable body of readers; for the very simple reason that they have seldom deemed it worth while to render themselves intelligible. His poems have been much praised by the *Examiner* and one or two other newspapers; but have been little read, and still less frequently understood. With a 'select few,' who take '*omne ignotum pro magnifico*' for their motto, he is held in the highest estimation; but to many of the vulgar herd, who can understand Spenser, feel Shakespeare, and appreciate Milton, his poems are,

comparatively speaking, a sealed book. Yet do they contain the clearest evidence of genius, and abound in conceptions which, had they been conveyed in the language of common sense, would long ago have produced a vivid impression on the public mind. His first acknowledged work, 'Paracelsus,' was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His 'Pippa Passes' obtained more favour with the public. In 1837, Mr. Browning produced his 'Stratford'; and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his impersonation, *con amore*, of the hero. It was, nevertheless, a dead failure. 'Sordello' was not more successful. Mr. Browning's next poem was somewhat better received, and deserved to be so. 'The Blot in the Scutcheon' was brought out in 1843, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with no greater success than some of its predecessors. So much for his more ambitious poems. Some of his occasional pieces are not liable to the objection which attaches to his more elaborate writings, but he would, perhaps, scarcely thank us for enumerating them. Mr. Browning has published, in addition to the works already referred to, 'King Viator and King Charles,' 'Dramatic Lyrics,' 'Return of the Druses,' 'Columbe's Birthday,' 'Dramatic Romances,' 'The Soul Errand,' &c. "

In this meagre account of one of the most original and picturesque poets of our day, there is not one opinion in which we can agree, and scarcely a fact that anybody can care to know. Dates are few, and there is no sequence of publication. The publication of his collected works is omitted. The production of his drama, 'The Duchess of Cleves,' at the Haymarket, with Miss Cushman as the heroine, is left out. The poet's romantic marriage with Miss Barrett is unnoticed, together with his long residence in Italy,—the fact which has flushed and coloured all his later poems with the Florentine sun.

We turn to another memoir—that of Mr. Carlyle,—beginning with the point at which the subject enters on his literary life.—

"He took up his abode in London, and commenced the publication, in *Fraser's Magazine*, of his 'Sartor Resartus.' In this work Mr. Carlyle gave evidence of much of the power, in its abuse, which characterizes his more recent works. We have in also the piebald style, the causticity, and trenchant spirit in which he still delights to 'run-a-muck' at men and things; and the dogmatism and self-complacency which enable the philosopher to consider himself hundreds of years in advance of his age, when he is only 'vehiculating' in style interlarded with the most extravagantly far-fetched phrases, self-evident truths, which have been universally conceded hundreds of years ago. He calls middle-class gentility 'gigancy,' because Probert, the accomplice of Thurtell in the murder of Mr. Wear, was characterized by one of the witnesses as 'respectable,' on the score of his having kept a gig! We must recognize all his extravagancies, adopt his ever-varying creed, and bow down in adoration before the 'Baal' of his hero-worship, or we incur the risk of being denounced as 'solemn human shams,' 'phantasm captains,' 'supreme quacks,' 'dull and dreary humbugs.' The first experiment in this new style of denunciation astonished the groundlings throughout England, who fancied that some desperately fine meaning must be hidden behind so grotesque an investiture as that which was employed to disguise it. Now, it requires of a reader that he should have undergone a 'Baphometic fire-baptism,' a change brought about by German philosophy, before he can hope to understand many of this philosopher's admonitions and suggestions. In 1837, Mr. Carlyle published 'The French Revolution'; a history in which, although the dignity and simplicity which ought to characterize historical composition are altogether discarded, abounds in pictures of the most vivid and graphic description. He seems to have considered the French Revolution a great sham; and although shams are described by him as having been put an end to by the decollation of Charles I., he still finds plenty of them to denounce. His sketches of the Bastille, the Guillotine, and other plague-spots of France, however, prove them to have been no shams, but terrible realities. He describes the era of the French Revolution as an

age of paper, ending 'with a whiff of grape-shot.' If we examine his works carefully, we shall find it to be his opinion that all parties in politics and religion are, in their turn, shams. Monarchy is a sham, State Religion ditto, and Chartism the greatest sham of all! Tory, Whig, Radical, and Chartist are all shams; the aristocracy, the middle classes, the poor, are all so many shams! Good government he would also denounce as a sham, but that he has in no age of the world's history been able to make acquaintance with it! It may seem strange that writings so full of bombast, dogmatism, and absurdity should have laid such firm hold on a large portion of the public mind; but the truth is, that there is in them a substratum of sound sense, sterling genius, and generous impulse, which not all the author's extravagancies of style can disguise. Two years after the publication of 'The French Revolution' appeared his 'Chartism,' and about the same time five volumes of his 'Essays,' collected for the most part from periodical publications. In 1840, he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form, and which contain a great deal of melo-dramatic writing; the vehicle of many startling, but often attractive, paradoxes. His 'Past and Present' was published in 1843. Of course, Mr. Carlyle prefers the days that are gone to those of our own time. 'England, though full of wealth, is dying of inanition. The happy haven to which all revolutions are driving us is (he assures us) that of hero-kings, and a world not unheroic.' The great panacea is hero-worship, but the grand difficulty will be to ascertain who is really a hero. The impostor Mahomet and the 'first true gentleman that ever breathed' stand side by side in Mr. Carlyle's category. The monks of the twelfth century find much more favour in his eyes than the religionists of his own time. The greatest-happiness principle he denounces. He thinks little of the man who 'goes gathering and uprooting for his happiness.' Everything in the world is out of joint, and nothing is left but 'funkeyism, baseness, and unveracity.' Under the head of the 'hero as king' we have the portrait of Mr. Carlyle's idol, Cromwell, who never was a king; and of Napoleon. The whole essay is an extravaganza. In 1850, Mr. Carlyle favoured the world with his 'Latter-day Pamphlets,' essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he describes as 'one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw.' He has no more sympathy with the 'immeasurable democracy' which then 'rose, monstrous, loud, blatant, inarticulate as the voice of Chaos, than with the reigning persons who stared in sudden horror, the voice of the whole world bellowing in their ear:—'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites!—dastards, not heroes; off with you, off!' And it is rant like this, passion torn to tatters, and truths inflated till they burst, that some persons are fain to mistake for lofty and fervent philosophy! Mr. Carlyle's latest work is a 'Life of John Sterling,' which, indeed, was not wanted, and which leaves the amiable character and mediocre intellect of its subject pretty much where he found it. Sterling was one of Mr. Carlyle's most enthusiastic admirers, a transcendentalist, and hater of 'shams,' and 'phantasm captains and gigancy'; and he has attempted, not very successfully, to make a hero of him."

After all this offensive criticism, follows a vignette character of Mr. Carlyle, as he appears to his "admirers." We add one specimen of the better class of notices:—

"Jerrold, Douglas, Author, Dramatist, and Journalist, was born at Sheerness, in Kent, about 1802. His father was manager of the theatre there; and thus, in his earliest days, the future successful dramatist obtained an acquaintance with 'things theatrical.' Like all boys who pass their youth among sailors and shipping, young Jerrold was seized with the desire to go to sea. He was a delicate and nervous lad, and decidedly ill suited for the line of life he had fixed upon. His father in vain tried to dissuade him from his purpose, until, finding him stubborn and resolute, he allowed him to have his own way, and obtained for him, from an influential naval officer who often came to the theatre, a midshipman's commission on board a man-of-war. But the delight at wearing the king's uniform, and having

big men under his command, were small compensations for the hard labour, hard living, and hard usage the young 'mid' had to endure; and at the end of a year or two his affection for salt water had changed into a longing for the settled quiet of home. He quitted the service, and being once more questioned by his parents as to 'what he would like to be,' he chose the calling of a printer, and was at once bound apprentice to that trade. Some time subsequently he came up to London, and obtained employment as a compositor. One of his fellow-apprentices was a lad of about his own years and disposition, and between them a close friendship sprang up. It was thus that he and Laman Blanchard became inseparable companions. They worked at the same frame, they shared each other's good and bad fortune, and passed their evenings and spare time in each other's society, discussing the beauties of Shakespeare and other poets. After enduring years of drudgery at the mechanical duties of a compositor, which to one of so imaginative and powerful a mind must have been almost unbearable, Mr. Jerrold determined upon making his first essay as an author. The opera of 'Der Freischütz' was produced for the first time in London, and the two friends went to witness the performance. The grand and mysterious music which illustrates the wild German story made so deep an impression on Jerrold's mind, that on reaching his humble lodgings he sat up half the night writing an essay on the opera. As morning was breaking he stepped out and dropped his first article into the editor's box of the newspaper on which he was engaged as workman. In the morning, as he was wondering over the fate of his anonymous composition, he was joyfully surprised at having his own writing placed in his hands to be set up for the next number. The essay soon caused a sensation, but amidst all the praise the young author preserved his incognito; until at last, finding himself earnestly inquired after in the 'Notices to Correspondents,' he presented himself to the Editor, who instantly employed him upon work more suited to his abilities and more congenial to his taste than that of setting up type. A writer who has ventured upon a sketch of Jerrold says:—'Let it not be supposed by sonnet-writing young men that he achieved this distinction easily; no one leap into the seat of honour was his; but a painful, heart-breaking, toiling up that hill, which always reminds us of the labour of Sisyphus: how often, when we believe we have rolled the stone to the top, does it slip from us, and roll down thundering to the base!' So with Jerrold: dread was his birth, but his heart held out, and he triumphed. The well-known nautical drama of 'Black-eyed Susan' was produced at the Surrey Theatre before Jerrold had attained his twenty-first year. Its success was tremendous, and Elliston, the manager, reaped a great harvest. So repeatedly was it performed, that new scenes had to replace worn-out ones. The company, after enacting it on the Surrey side of the water, were despatched in cabs and carriages to the Middlesex side, where it is said to have saved the lessee of Drury Lane from bankruptcy by filling that house to the ceiling for night after night. 'The Rent Day' was another great success, and was so true a picture that all felt it go to the heart, and the author installed a master of smiles and tears on the spot. To this succeeded many a soul-stirring piece of dramatic life, all calculated to fill theatres and render the writer popular with both audience and manager. A curious encounter happened to Jerrold on the first night of 'The Rent Day.' When he was a midshipman on board a man-of-war, he met in the same capacity a lad named Clarkson Stanfield. Sixteen years afterwards these two sailor-boys met on the boards of a London theatre,—one the great scene-painter, and the other a successful dramatist. Finding that he had helped to make the fortune of so many managers, Mr. Jerrold determined upon taking a theatre for himself and reaping all the advantages of his labours. In connexion with Mr. Hammond, he became the joint-lessee of the Strand Theatre. Here it was that 'Nell Gwynne' was first produced. Its success was so great that the speculation promised to be a most lucrative one. Every night the seats were all filled, and hundreds turned away from the doors. Unfortunately, the managers were not contented with their prosperity. They longed for a larger field for their labours, and in an

ill-advised moment left their paying property to become the managers of Drury Lane, which, with its usual fatality hanging over that establishment, turned out a failure. It was about this time that the 'Heads of the People' was first published. The illustrations by Kenny Meadows greatly aided the success of this periodical publication. It was the first thing of the kind that had appeared in London; and, besides its artistic excellence, was contributed to by most of the literary celebrities of the day. In it Mr. Jerrold, who also acted as the editor, wrote 'The Pew Opener,' 'The Lawyer,' 'The Pawnbroker,' and several other papers, in all of which his brilliant wit, sound reasoning, and power of similitude, both amaze and delight the reader. The well-known series of papers, lately republished in a cheap form, entitled 'Men of Character,' were originally printed in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Some of them were, we believe, shortly after their production, dramatized by the author and produced at the Strand Theatre; but their success was not so great on the stage as in the magazine. Mr. Jerrold was abroad when *Punch* was first started, and did not return to England until its success had begun to be established. He was solicited to join its staff of writers, and at once consented. His first contributions were a series of essays signed with the letter 'Q,' amongst which that 'On the Custom of Blessing of the Colours for the Army,' made so great a sensation that the Society of Friends had it reprinted and placarded it on the walls of Nottingham. In the first *Almanack*, which certainly was the commencement of the after-success of the paper, Mr. Jerrold, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Mayhew, may be said to have written the whole number, each of these celebrated authors contributing an equal share of wit and humour. 'The Story of a Feather' was first published here; as also were 'The Caudle Lectures'; and gave ample scope for the peculiarities of his style and thought. Shortly after the establishment of *Punch* Mr. Jerrold commenced a monthly review, called the *Illuminated Magazine*; in this first appeared his 'Clovernook,' one of the best written of his works. After a year or so this publication was discontinued, and he started another, called *Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine*. In this periodical the tale of 'St. Giles and St. James' was first published. In July, 1846, he commenced a weekly newspaper, which, as he was disappointed in the sale, he afterwards sold; and now devotes himself to *Punch*, to dramatic authorship, and to the editorship of a cheap weekly newspaper of very large circulation—*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. Besides domestic dramas, satires, and fictions, Mr. Jerrold has produced some dramatic works of a high order of merit; amongst which 'Time Works Wonders'—an excellent story, wonderfully related—and 'The Bubbles of the Day'—one of the wittiest and best constructed comedies in the English language—stand pre-eminent. Probably, however, his efforts which have been most completely appreciated by the public are those productions of humbler literary rank, 'The Rent Day' and 'Black-eyed Susan,'—dramas which long enjoyed and still enjoy a solid popularity in the minor theatres of England. The titles of some of his other pieces may be added: 'The Catspaw,' 'Retired from Business,' 'The Prisoner of War,' 'Cupid,' and 'The Heart of Gold.'

Mr. Bogue's writers can be as saucy on occasion as they can be civil to their clients in general. Thus we are told that Mr. Croker "has a brilliant talent for repartee, apart from the buffoonery which is now the vogue in literary circles." In what literary circle does Mr. Bogue's compiler live?

*History of Greece.* By George Grote, Esq. Vol. XII., with Portrait, Maps, and Index. Murray.

The main subject of the concluding volume of Mr. Grote's work is the career of Alexander the Great. More than half the volume is occupied with a direct and continuous narrative of the conquests of this extraordinary man, from his accession to the Macedonian throne on the death of his father Philip, B.C. 336, to his own death at Babylon, B.C. 323; and the remaining portion of the volume is devoted chiefly to a summary account of Grecian affairs contem-

porary with Alexander, or as influenced by his actions and their immediate consequences. Our readers already know that, in Mr. Grote's view, Grecian history proper closes at the epoch of Alexander. The Grecian lands still remained, washed by the same Ægean Sea,—descendants of the Greeks still lived on these lands and tilled them, and the Greek language was still spoken,—but all that constituted the true Hellenic being and organization had passed away,—ruined and disintegrated, in the first place, by the Macedonian military energy of Philip and his son, both of whom, with all their intellect, were essentially non-Hellenic in spirit; and then totally dissolved in that Macedonian—Oriental empire which Alexander created, only that his generals might split it into fragments. Such being Mr. Grote's view, he is consistent in making the present volume his last. The further history of the Greek race, whether on their native lands, or as scattered over the adjacent East, may be considered as a preparation for the appearance of the Romans on the same theatre; and may, therefore, be either related as a separate history, or collection of histories, leading on to that result, or may be treated collaterally and retrospectively by the Roman historian himself as a part of his vast subject. Except that justice could hardly then be done to the continued energy of Greek thought as surviving Greek political organization, and hovering like a vapour over its decayed remains, probably the second would be the better plan. But the consideration of this Mr. Grote leaves for others.

The narrative given in this volume of the career of Alexander is perhaps as thoroughly interesting as any equal portion of Mr. Grote's whole work. Here, again, we have a splendid instance of Mr. Grote's power of rendering an ancient character and a series of ancient facts as fascinating to a modern reader as if their impression were still fresh, and we were still feeling their significance. We read on and on, not only without fatigue, not only without any of that effort, as if in going through a task, which is too often necessary when Greeks, Macedonians, and other generations of long dead world are the subject of the discourse, but positively with a kind of growing excitement. At the opening of the volume we see Alexander, then only twenty years of age, seating himself on his father's throne in all the flush of youth and with a reputation among the Macedonians around him for energy, impetuosity, self-esteem, altogether prodigious, and a host of other qualities, derived in part from his Macedonian father, but more from his furious Epirotic mother, and very slightly modified by the Hellenic culture he had received from Aristotle. We see the surrounding world—the Greek States on the one hand, and the Persian Empire on the other—in a flutter of expectation caused by Philip's death; uncertain what intentions lay dormant in the brain of the new sovereign, or what faculties he might reveal; but, on the whole, inclining to believe that he could not be so formidable as his father, and that the Macedonian monarchy would be obliged both to relax its grasp on the Greek communities and let them once more be independent, and to abandon its schemes of Asiatic conquest. We see Demosthenes and the other Greek patriots trying to make the most of the opportunity, and seeking to establish relations with the Persian king Darius, with a view to common action against the common enemy; which efforts, however, are frustrated by the shortsighted policy of Darius, who thinks himself secure without any alliance with the Greeks, and only discovers his error when it is too late. Then we see the youthful monarch putting himself in motion. First (after a brief visit to Greece, during which,

as there is yet no anti-Macedonian movement there, he is confirmed in his father's place as head and protector of the Greek communities) he marches northwards through Thrace, across the Balkan, as far as the Danube, conquering all the tribes in that region, and assuring the Macedonian sway on its northern outskirts. Then, returning southwards by another route, to find the Thebans up in arms against his garrison and the other Greeks sympathizing with them, he crushes that revolt before it has assumed large dimensions, and proves to the Athenians and all others that they have to deal with a master more imperious than Philip. All this had occupied but a year and some months; and Alexander, still only twenty-two years of age, has finished his work in Europe and prepares to invade Asia. In March and April A.D. 334 he crosses the Hellespont with his army of less than 35,000 men—Macedonians, Greeks, Thracians, Illyrians, &c.,—his original conquering force, and the nucleus of the force, never much enlarged, with which he achieved all his subsequent successes. Most of his generals high in command are Macedonians; and the organization of his army is also Macedonian—that established by his father and perfected by himself. He never sees Europe again, but keeps moving for the next eleven years over the vast regions of the East, traversing plains and nations, crossing rivers and mountain-chains, fighting battles, razing cities and founding cities, scattering Greeks and Macedonians through populations unknown to them before, receiving embassies from tribes and peoples lying at all distances from his line of march, and spreading the sensation of his name over a larger portion of the earth than had ever till then felt in common the existence of any one human being:—first, athwart Asia Minor in a double zig-zag, so as to make it fairly his own; then southwards, along the Syrian and Phoenician coast—delayed seven months at Tyre—into Egypt, and as far into Africa as the Temple of Jupiter Ammon; then back, through Syria, into Mesopotamia; then—still eastward—routing Darius, and, after his death, formally seizing his empire, and its capitals and treasures; still eastward, through barbaric Scythian tracts, as far as the Jaxartes; then southwards again, and into India, with the determination of overrunning it to, and continuing his progress beyond, the Ganges, till there were no more lands to be marched over, nor peoples to be conquered; then, when his army positively refused to be led further East, reluctantly turning back, and, after various deviations, arriving at Babylon, to die there at the age of thirty-two. Such, as marked by the marvellous red line in the map at the end of Mr. Grote's volume, and as illustrated in ample detail in the text of the volume, was the eleven years' career which has made Alexander immortal. Never did conqueror traverse such a space with such results.

The very magnificence of the story makes it a difficult one for the historian. Mr. Grote has mastered the difficulty so effectually that it hardly appears as if he had felt it. The interest is unbroken and unflagging, and there is no sense of confusion, of haste, or of indistinctness. It is as if we were by Alexander's side, and had the history of his thirteen years' reign vividly acted over again for us in as many hours. We see him in his battles arraying his men or personally fighting at their head; we see him in his paroxysms of rage, in his moments of generosity, and in his fits of savage cruelty; we see him at his wine-feasts snatching up weapons in his intoxication and held back by his officers by force; we see him sacrificing at strange temples and showing ever and anon an imagination alive to the highest poetry of circum-

stances and coincidences, and an enthusiasm verging on the sublime; we see his faith in himself and his "mission"—enormous from the first, swelling with success till it becomes intolerable and fantastic, and demands the actual worship paid to the gods; we see, under this unity of general aim and temperament, his habits and notions changing, as he marches eastward, from those of a Macedonian to those of an Oriental. The singular ease, and even lightness, with which Mr. Grote makes all this pass before us in his narrative cannot be too much admired. When we inquire into the secret of his success in so managing his story, the admiration is increased. It does not consist in fervour of style, or in any such tendency to the pictorial as is sometimes praised and sometimes complained of in other writers. The style is clear and sufficient, capable of a certain increase of weight and animation when the occasion requires it; but it is not highly coloured, nor impassioned, and its movement is sometimes cumbersome, and never light. Much less is the interest attained by neglecting necessary facts, and abating research for the sake of simpler effect. It is attained, in a great measure, by the very reverse—by such a thorough knowledge of the subject that the writer, by frequently going over the ground for himself, has marshalled the facts into their line, order, and succession, and can keep the attention fixed on the true thread of events. But, above all, it is attained by the distinctness with which the historian has conceived for himself the character and function of the man whose actions he is relating. In short, just as in previous volumes much of the interest depended on Mr. Grote's having a clear theory of the character of every important man brought on the stage, and of his relations to general Grecian history, so, in the present case, the excellence of the story, merely as a story, depends on his having a theory of the character and historical function of Alexander the Great.

Mr. Grote's theory of the character and function of Alexander the Great is in some respects novel. It is liable to be called in question, and we believe that it will be called in question. Characters of the Alexander type have of late, by a kind of reaction against the too narrow mode of judging of the last age, been in high repute; and we have no doubt there are many scholars who will think Mr. Grote's estimate of Alexander unjust and will argue against it. Of course the first requisite in such an argument will be a knowledge of the facts at least equal to Mr. Grote's. This is a question of evidence, and no one who is not as thoroughly and profoundly acquainted as Mr. Grote with the history of Alexander's actual doings and designs can take up the gauntlet for Alexander against Mr. Grote with much chance of success, or without running the risks that attend the defence of mere casual preconceptions. At the same time, there might be something in the statement that Mr. Grote's depreciation of Alexander below the level on which the opinion of others has placed him, may arise not alone from the impression made on him by the study of the facts of the case, but also in part from a kind of *a priori* insensibility to the merits, as regards effect on the human race, really belonging to characters of this terrible species. "Autonomy" and "Pan-Hellenism," it may be said, figure in Mr. Grote's view as the highest forms of what is or has been excellent on the earth; and if Alexander was hostile to these, of course Alexander can find no favour with him. But there are some, it might be said, who might be daring enough to move the previous question, whether "Autonomy" and "Pan-Hellenism" are entitled, either as achieved results of human ac-

tivity or as means in human education, to that supreme degree of admiration which Mr. Grote yields to them; and *they*, of course, may see in Alexander a vast amount of good lying behind his antipathy to "Autonomy" and "Pan-Hellenism," and even consisting in that antipathy. Whether men with such notions exist, it is hardly necessary to inquire. Mr. Grote is evidently not urging his view of Alexander against *them*, but against those who have founded their admiration of Alexander expressly and ostensibly upon the idea of the worth of his conquests in diffusing Greek sentiments, Greek institutions and Greek civilization. It is *this* that he thinks contrary to the evidence, and we imagine he would willingly make over Alexander to any set that chose to regard his opposition to Autonomy and Pan-Hellenism as in itself the essence of his virtue and heroism.

One lesson, peculiarly important at the present day, Mr. Grote's account of Alexander is fitted to teach, without necessarily involving precise agreement with him in his estimate of Alexander's career and character. It is this—that, in the history of the world, the centre of controlling material influence does not always or necessarily coincide with the centre of culture, or even of accumulated wealth and moral superiority. Just as, while the latter centre of the ancient world remained in Greece, the former had shifted itself to the comparatively barbarian Macedonia, so, even now, it is possible that the centre of future empire may be shifting itself from the populous and civilized portion of the earth, where industry and wealth and culture are at their highest, to some spot in the mere barbarian outskirts! This lesson, not formally expressed by Mr. Grote, is to be gathered, not only from his narrative of Alexander's career, but even more distinctly from the remaining portion of the volume in which he traces the last manifestations of expiring Grecian life during or after the reign of the great conqueror. This portion of the volume—including, as it does, a sketch of the history of Greece proper to about the year B.C. 280, a continuation of the history of the Sicilian and Italian Greeks to the death of Agathocles, and a glance at the outlying Greek colonies in Gaul and Spain and on the Euxine—has necessarily not the same unity and breadth as the part relating to the conquests of Alexander. Still it contains matter of interest and value, and Mr. Grote does well not to close his history without making the reader feel that he has gathered up all the threads duly and satisfactorily. The only exception as regards the accomplishment of this task that could by possibility be alleged is that noted by Mr. Grote himself in his concluding words—

"I have now brought down the history of Greece to the point of time marked out in the Preface to my first volume—the close of the generation contemporary with Alexander—the epoch from whence dates not only the extinction of Grecian political freedom and self-action, but also the decay of productive genius, and the debasement of that consummate literary and rhetorical excellence which the fourth century B.C. had seen exhibited in Plato and Demosthenes. The contents of this last volume indicate but too clearly that Greece as a separate subject of history no longer exists; for one full half of it is employed in depicting Alexander and his conquests—*ἄγρου αἰχμῆτην, κρατερὸν μῆτρα φόβοι*—that Non-Hellenic conqueror into whose vast possessions the Greeks are absorbed, with their intellectual brightness bedimmed, their spirit broken, and half their virtue taken away by Zeus—the melancholy emasculation inflicted (according to Homer) upon victims overtaken by the day of slavery. One branch of intellectual energy there was, and one alone, which continued to flourish,

comparatively little impaired, under the preponderance of the Macedonian sword—the spirit of speculation and philosophy. During the century which we have just gone through, this spirit was embodied in several eminent persons, whose names have been scarcely adverted to in this history. Among these names, indeed, there are two of peculiar grandeur, whom I have brought partially before the reader, because both of them belong to general history as well as to philosophy: Plato, as citizen of Athens, companion of Socrates at his trial, and counsellor of Dionysius in his glory—Aristotle, as the teacher of Alexander. I had at one time hoped to include in my present work a record of them as philosophers also, and an estimate of their speculative characteristics; but I find the subject far too vast to be compressed into such a space as this volume would afford. The exposition of the tenets of distinguished thinkers is not now numbered by historians, either ancient or modern, among the duties incumbent upon them, nor yet among the natural expectations of their readers; but it is reserved for the special historian of philosophy. Accordingly, I have brought my history of Greece to a close, without attempting to do justice either to Plato or to Aristotle. I hope to contribute something towards supplying this defect, the magnitude of which I fully appreciate, in a separate work, devoted specially to an account of Greek speculative philosophy in the fourth century B.C."

While awaiting this supplementary work on Greek speculative philosophy, and on Plato and Aristotle in particular, it is pleasant in the mean time to be able to congratulate Mr. Grote on the successful close of his long and arduous labours. It is not often that a work of such magnitude is undertaken; more seldom still is such a work so perseveringly carried on, and so soon and yet so worthily accomplished. "He who calls what has vanished back into being," says Niebuhr in reference to his own labours, "enjoys a bliss like that of creating, and it were a great thing if I could scatter for those that read me the cloud that lies on so excellent a portion of ancient story." Some such feeling may well belong to Mr. Grote as he contemplates the results of his assiduity during the last ten or twelve years. He has illustrated and invested with an entirely new significance a portion of the past history of humanity, which he, perhaps, thinks the most splendid that has been, and which all allow to have been very splendid. He has made great Greeks live again before us, and has enabled us to realize Greek modes of thinking. Himself a phil-Hellenist, he has made his readers phil-Hellenists, by showing them what true Hellenism was, and by making them associate Greek notions with their true and original names. Critics among his countrymen are able to say, moreover, that he has added a great historical work to the language, taking its place with other great histories, and yet not like any of them in the special combination of merits which it exhibits:—scholarship and learning such as we have been accustomed to demand only in Germans; an art of grouping and narration different from that of Hume, different from that of Gibbon, and yet producing the effect of sustained charm and pleasure; a peculiarly keen interest in events of the political order, and a wide knowledge of the business of politics; and, finally, harmonizing all, a spirit of sober philosophical generalization always tending to view facts collectively in their speculative bearing as well as to record them individually.

*The Modern Scottish Minstrel; or, the Songs of Scotland of the Past Half Century.* By Charles Rogers, LL.D. Vol. II. Edinburgh, Black.

We do not like Dr. Rogers's second volume better than its predecessor [see *Athen.* No. 1454]. If there be one description of anthology beyond another demanding fine taste on the part of its

gatherer, it is a collection of songs:—the more, when such songs are so largely the work of partially-educated minstrels, as must be the case in a Scottish collection. There are specimens of fustian in this second volume which we should have imagined it impossible that any one in the present day could endure. To offer a single example—what *Asley* ditty, describing a terrific equestrian leap witnessed by a stout lady in white, tearing her hair to the delight of the galleries, could exceed these verses from William Gillespie's 'Ellen'?

But scarce flew her words,  
When the bridge rest asunder,  
The horseman was crossing,  
'Mid lightning and thunder,  
And loud was the yell,  
As he plunged in the billow,  
The maid knew it well,  
As she sprang from her pillow.  
She scream'd o'er the wall,  
But no help was beside her;  
And thrice to her view  
Rose the horse and his rider.  
She gazed at the moon,  
But the dark cloud pass'd over;  
She plunged in the stream,  
And she sunk to her lover.

On other grounds we object to Leyden's Indian lyrics, and to Campbell's 'Mariners of England' and 'Battle of the Baltic,' being included in a Scottish collection:—*British* verse they are, but not Scottish minstrelsy. Then, why need Dr. Rogers have proved that Sir Alexander Boswell understood nothing of music when translating from words already mated with music,—as he has done, by giving us the Auchinleck baronet's cumbrous and heavy version of 'Life let us cherish'? The 'feature' of this second volume is the Ettrick Shepherd, of whom a full and a fair, though favourable, memoir, is here given;—and some unpublished letters are printed, —among others the following from Southey:—

"Keswick, December 1, 1814.

"Dear Hogg.—Thank you for your books. I will not say that 'The Queen's Wake' has exceeded my expectations, because I have ever expected great things from you, since, in 1803, I heard Walter Scott, by his own fireside at Ashiestiel, repeat 'Gilmanschleugh.' When he came to that line—'I ga'e him a'my goud, father'—the look and the tone with which he gave it were not needed to make it go through me. But 'The Wake' has equalled all that I expected. The improvements in the new edition are very great, and they are in the two poems which were most deserving of improvement, as being the most impressive and the most original. Each is excellent in its way, but 'Kilmenny' is of the highest character; 'The Witch of Fife' is a real work of fancy—'Kilmenny' a fine one of imagination, which is a higher and rarer gift. These poems have given general pleasure throughout the house; my eldest girl often comes out with a stanza or two of 'The Witch,' but she wishes sometimes that you always wrote in English. 'The Spy' I shall go through more at leisure. I like your praise both of myself and my poem, because it comes from a good quarter. You saw me where and how a man is best seen—at home, and in his every-day wear and tear, mind and manners: I have no holiday suit, and never seek to shine: such as it is, my light is always burning. Somewhat of my character you may find in Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford; and the concluding line of that description might be written, as the fittest motto, under my portrait—'Gladly would he learn, and gladly teach.' I have sinned enough to make me humble in myself, and indulgent toward others. I have suffered enough to find in religion not merely consolation, but hope and joy; and I have seen enough to be contented in, and thankful for, the state of life in which it has pleased God to place me. We hoped to have seen you on your way back from Ellery. I believe you did not get the ballad of the 'Devil and the Bishop,' which Hartley transcribed for you. I am reprinting my miscellaneous poems, collected into three volumes. Your projected publication will have the start of it greatly, for the first volume is not nearly through the press, and there is a corrected copy of the ballad, with its introduction,

in Ballantyne's hands, which you can make use of before it will be wanted in its place. You ask me why I am not intimate with Wilson. There is a sufficient reason in the distance between our respective abodes. I seldom go even to Wordsworth's or Lloyd's; and Ellery is far enough from either of their houses, to make a visit the main business of a day. So it happens that except dining in his company once at Lloyd's many years ago, and breakfasting with him here not long afterwards, I have barely exchanged salutations once or twice when we met upon the road. Perhaps, however, I might have sought him had it not been for his passion for cock-fighting. But this is a thing which I regard with abhorrence. Would that 'Roderick' were in your hands for reviewing; *I should desire no fairer nor more competent critic.* But it is of little consequence what friends or enemies may do for it now; it will find its due place in time, which is slow but sure in its decisions. From the nature of my studies, I may almost be said to live in the past; it is to the future that I look for my reward, and it would be difficult to make any person who is not thoroughly intimate with me, understand how completely indifferent I am to the praise or censure of the present generation, farther than as it may affect my means of subsistence, which, thank God, it can no longer essentially do. There was a time when I was materially injured by unjust criticism; but even then I despised it, from a confidence in myself, and a natural buoyancy of spirit. It cannot injure me now, but I cannot hold it in more thorough contempt. Come and visit me when the warm weather returns. You can go nowhere that you will be more sincerely welcomed. And may God bless you. ROBERT SOUTHEY."

The line that we have marked in italics is worth notice, especially as coming from one—a critic himself—who, writing in the very next page of Jeffrey, says:—"I despise his commendation." We suspect that Southey was as much warped by personality, when he proposed to "despise" Jeffrey's commendation, as when he accredited the "competency" of his unlettered and untravelled friend to criticize a poem so full of art, scholarship, and foreign picture as 'Roderick.' Such tricks can vanity, temper, and antagonism play with virtuous and honourable men! But who shall wonder that Hogg, plied with such incense, became intoxicated with self-admiration, and insolent to those who burned perfume less gross under his nose? Who shall wonder that he spoke of "huz poets," modestly setting himself above Moore as a versifier?—and that on Sir Walter Scott refusing to fall in with some scheme which he had planned, answering his refusal by addressing him as a "Damned Sir"? If Hogg "butted" against those who would not feed his greediness for praise, the offence lies at the door of party-flatterers such as Southey. None better than the writer of 'Roderick' could in another case have appreciated Hogg's "competency" as a critic on such an occasion.

Here, in a note, we find a characteristic notice of a Scottish Shakespeare Club.—

"The Shakespeare Club of Alloa took its origin early in the century—being composed of admirers of the illustrious dramatist, and lovers of general literature in that place. The anniversary meeting was usually held on the 23rd of April, generally supposed to be the birth-day of the poet. The Shepherd was laureate of the club, and was present at many of the meetings. On these occasions he shared the hospitality of Mr. Alexander Bald, now of Craigward Cottage—'the Father of the Club,' and one of his own attached literary friends. Mr. Bald formed the Shepherd's acquaintance in 1803; when on a visit to his friend Grieve, at Carrabank. This venerable gentleman is in possession of the original MS. of the 'Ode to the Genius of Shakespeare,' which Hogg wrote for the Alloa Club in 1815. In a letter, addressed to Mr. Bald, accompanying that composition, he wrote as follows: 'Edin., April 23rd, 1815.—Let the bust of Shakespeare be crowned with laurel on Thursday, for I expect it will be a memorable day for the club, as well as in the annals of literature,'

for I yesterday got the promise of being accompanied by both Wilson, and Campbell, the bard of Hope. I must, however, remind you that it was very late, and over a bottle, when I extracted this promise—they both appeared, however, to swallow the proposal with great avidity, save that the latter, in conversing about our means of conveyance, took a mortal disgust at the word *steam*, as being a very improper agent in the wanderings of poets. I have not seen either of them to-day, and it is likely that they will be in very different spirits, yet I think it not improbable that one or both of them may be induced to come. The club did not on this occasion enjoy the society of any of the three poets."

The concluding entry, after Hogg's flourish of trumpets, recalls whimsically the line from the well-known table-tragedy—

In the middle the place where the pasty—~~WAS NOT.~~

The above are the "fullest cars" which we have been able to glean from this disappointing volume,—disappointing, we repeat, to those who recollect the high promise of Dr. Rogers at the outset of his work.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Nature of Visible Magnitude.* By A. Harpur. (M'Glashan & Gill.)—This is to show that all the apparent magnitudes of planets, as observed by astronomers, and the real magnitudes, as deduced, are wrong. But how, or why, is for those who will read fifty-five full octavo pages of not very clear sentences. To do our best for our readers—towards whom we always hold ourselves acquitted when we are sure we have done for them more than they would have done for themselves—we have picked out a sentence which seems to contain the pith of Mr. Harpur's conclusion; as follows:—"The fact that the visible magnitude is determined by, and is proportional to, the degree of light from the visible object, transmitted to, or incident on, the retina, or that such visible magnitude is increased by a proportional increase, or greater degree, of light, transmitted from the visible object to the retina, is incontestably proved." We suppose we do not understand this,—for, in any sense we can put upon it, it is palpably false.

*The Gilded Snare: a Comedy, in Three Acts, in Prose—[Les Pièges, &c.]* By Arthur de Beauplan. (Paris, Lévy.)—M. Ponsard, the success of whose 'L'Honneur et l'Argent' seems to have opened in Paris the way for a school of plays (the morals of which would be found insipid even in moral England), is understood to have sent in a new play, on the doings of the "Bourse,"—otherwise, in rebuke of that humour for speculation which has lately run as with a poison-flame through French society,—and which has been charged by lovers of order in "the Faubourg," on the spread of the shop-keeping spirit in France, with a disdain as aristocratic as if there had been no historical facts to disdain,—also, no Law, no Rue de Quincampoix, no Mississippi scheme! Before M. Ponsard could "come out," M. Arthur de Beauplan's three-act comedy, here to be noticed, was ready. This comedy, also, deals with the same disease,—showing that unequal fortunes cannot be equalized violently, without the risk of such loss of happiness and such loss of worth as counterbalance the gain told out in hard money, or spent in houses, lands, plate and fine clothes. We have been too thoroughly wearied of the sentiment of Disrespectability as the theme of modern French drama not to notice any symptom of a turn in the tide with satisfaction: being, nevertheless, practical enough to fear that, whatever may be the amount of abstinence preached on the stage of the Théâtre Français,—

Those tuneful bells will still ring on,—  
and the chime of money, and the wild fancies  
which attach themselves to its possession, will still  
draw men and women towards the square building,  
"surrounded with columns and having a zinc roof,"  
in the Rue Vivienne. M. de Beauplan's comedy,  
meanwhile, is neither scurfiting nor insipid in its  
goodness. M. Durantel, the hard-working advocate,  
and his attached wife Emma are foiled by M. Martin,  
the rich speculator, and his neglected partner,

*Laure*—the sight of *Madame Martinon's* splendours and luxuries infects *Madame Durantel* with impatience and cupidity. In order that she may become rich on a sudden, she lends her ear to a tempter, does a little secret gambling on the *Bourse*, and wins. The tempter is *M. Martinon*, whose motives in aiding her are bad:—not suspected by happy *Emma*, but detected by the wretched *Laure*. Meanwhile, *Durantel*, on his side, has been also caught by the gilt bait,—has also, by the friendly *Martinon's* intermediate agency, secretly staked sum at the *Bourse*, but lost it,—lost it, moreover, at a moment when he detects a private intelligence betwixt his wife and his friend, and has reason to fear that, on the man's side, the friendship is not pure. The tragic issue of this crisis of loss and gain, suspicion and disclosure, is averted by the intervention of the extravagant and unhappy *Laure*. The *Durantels* are left by the fall of the curtain with narrower fortunes than ever,—the *Martinons* vanish from the scene in all their splendour, to act shabby parts in the world, and to hide conscious shame and misery under the *cloth-of-gold* of affluence. The above may be somewhat trite, but it is wholesome compared with the dramas of the “*Demi-monde*” school,—is neatly written,—and seems, for the present, to be accepted by the public of the *Théâtre Français*.

*Manual of Euclid*. Books I. and II. By the Rev. J. Galbraith and the Rev. S. Haughton. (Longman & Co.)—This book is a puzzle to us. The postulates are omitted,—we are not told why,—and the second proposition of the first book,—the very life of which is the restriction imposed in the postulates,—is retained.

*Harmony of Theory and Practice in Mechanics*. By J. M. Rankine. (Griffin & Co.)—A lecture to a class of civil engineers containing arguments for the combination of theory and practice.

*School Atlas of Modern Geography, including the Principal Maps required for Instruction in Physical, Ancient and Scripture Geography: A Series of Thirty-seven Maps*. By W. Hughes and J. Bartholomew. (Edinburgh, Black; London, Longman & Co.)—We have been long wishing for an atlas adapted to Mr. Hughes's excellent ‘*Manual of Geography*,’ and we are happy to find that Mr. Hughes has undertaken to supply this want. His maps, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and his ‘*Classical Atlas*,’ prepared under the direction of Mr. Long, are sufficient proofs of his competency. In the present instance, he appears to have spared no effort to sustain his reputation, and he has found a sufficient conditor in Mr. Bartholomew. Their joint labours have produced an atlas which, in comprehensiveness, accuracy, finished execution, judicious adaptation to educational purposes, and moderation of price stands quite alone. In imitation of an excellent example set by Mr. Johnston, maps of adjacent countries are, as far as possible, drawn upon the same scale, so as to present a correct view of their relative magnitude. The common fault of over-crowding maps with names of insignificant places is here carefully avoided, while insertion is given to all those of industrial, political or historical importance. In cases where the foreign and English names differ greatly, both are given; and great pains have been taken to secure uniformity of orthography throughout. The plan of including maps illustrative of physical geography is admirable. Those of the stars, the solar system, and the changes of the seasons are valuable additions. There is a discrepancy between the colouring of some of the maps and the explanatory directions, arising, we presume, from a change of plan subsequent to the engraving of the latter. We have noticed one omission, at which we are surprised, and that is the denial of a local habitation and a name to the Canterbury Settlement in New Zealand.

*Classical Scholarship and Classical Learning considered with especial Reference to Competitive Tests and University Teaching: A Practical Essay on Liberal Education*. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. (Cambridge, Deighton & Co.; London, Bell & Daldy.)—*Remarks on the Legal and other Studies of the University*. By C. Neate. (Oxford, Parker.)—

If improvements both in the matter and mode of instruction at our ancient universities are not introduced, it will certainly not be for want of discussion upon the subject. Suggestions and schemes spring up on every hand. The two publications before us, emanating from Oxford and Cambridge, belong to the numerous class devoted to such topics. Mr. Neale's pamphlet is too exclusively Oxonian to interest any but the authorities of his university. He deprecates the establishment of a Faculty of Law, and recommends that less attention should be paid to the philosophy of Aristotle, and more to the study of modern history. The title of Dr. Donaldson's essay being more general, and its form more permanent, it is likely to have a wider circle of readers. But though a book in form, it is really nothing more than a pamphlet or article of unusual dimensions, and not a very pleasant one to read. There is a littleness about the writer's mode of handling the subject, which deprives it of half its interest for general readers. The personal element is so largely infused as to obscure its nationality. Unfortunately, the person who figures most prominently in these pages is just the one that ought to have been kept in the background. If Dr. Donaldson could but think more of his subject and less of himself, he would be likely to have much more weight with his readers. Judging from the frequent blasts of self-laudation which assail our ears, we should say the Lord Mayor's trumpeter is not the only functionary of that class lately deceased. What Dr. Donaldson says of Dr. Pye Smith is not applicable to himself—“his ventilation of his learning is cumbersome and excessive.” A great portion of his essay is taken up with the reproduction of opinions and arguments with which most people who are likely to read it must be familiar. He advocates the retention of classics and mathematics as the bases of a liberal education, giving a decided preference to the former; warmly defends Oxford and Cambridge from the aspersions which have been cast upon them; depreciates German scholarship; and pleads earnestly for a return to the professorial system at our universities, the abolition of college lectures, the encouragement of private tuition, the institution of an initial examination, the abbreviation of the period of residence for those who do not desire honours, and the revival of the old practice of bracketing at examinations.

The Administrative Reformers still keep the field. We have a formal proposal for *The Reconstruction of the Civil Service*, by Mr. W. Boulton, who suggests a Council of Official Control.—“A Practical Man,” in *The Civil Service: Examinations for, and Promotions therein, considered*, states that he has been “forty years in office,” so that, if he be not one of those who are “ignorant in spite of experience,” his advice should have its weight.—*Notes upon the General Examination at the Military College, Sandhurst*, have been compiled by Mr. J. Ram, jun., a military tutor, who has analyzed the Parliamentary documents.—Mr. C. Richardson, in *Mr. John Distin Powles; or, the Antecedents of an Administrative Reformer*, makes a personal attack, and “Vulcan” assumes that he has forged “a bolt,” and hurled it at the Cabinet, in *Palmerston's Last Joke; or, the New Pension Warrants considered*.—More personal than general, also, is the subject of a tract, entitled *Paths to Parliament*, illustrative of election influences.—Taking a broad and public view, Prof. Cliffe Leslie, in *The Military Systems of Europe, economically considered*, enters into interesting details on matters which, in peace or war, must continue to excite attention.—Another military topic is discussed by Mr. Alexander Robertson in *Where are the Highlanders? or, Highland Regiments and Highland Clearances*.—*Words on the War*, by J. B. Hopkins, possesses neither novelty nor force.—In the *Spirit of War: a Dissertation on the Present Condition of the World*, “Momus” declaims with sound and fury,—and in *Inverse Elementary Tactics of Cavalry*, A. B. C. enters into the technical minutiae necessary to be studied by him who would not only plant a squadron in the field, but would handle it, mechanically, like an engine.

The Royal Irish Academy have published their *Proceedings for the Year 1854-55*, including papers

by Dr. Hincks, Mr. Galbraith, Dr. Allman, Dr. Graves, and Prof. Downing.—Mr. W. H. Barlow's paper *On the Existence of an Element of Strength in Beams subjected to Transverse Strain*, read before the Royal Society in March last, has been issued separately.—The British Association has published the *Report of the Meeting held in the Council Hall of Glasgow for concluding the Transactions connected with its recent Meeting in that City*.—We may register with these scientific varieties Prof. J. Wilson's lecture *On the Agriculture of the French Exhibition*,—Mr. J. Cuthill's *Treatise on the Vine Disease*,—*An Inquiry as to the Vine Fungus, with Suggestions as to a Remedy*, by “a Twenty-three Years' Resident in Portugal,”—and *What is Wine*, compiled by an Importer, who assures the reader that the dialogue is “interesting.”—To the nautical professors, and to the amateurs, are addressed, Mr. C. Allan's *Memor on Ships' Compasses*,—Mr. A. Wilkinson's *Tricolour Code of Metallic Marine Signals*,—and a description of *Dafis's Steam-Raft*.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aguilar's Mother's Recompence, 5th edit. 8vo. 7s. cl.  
“Almost Perjured,” 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Arnold's *Griselda*, a Tragedy, fc. 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Art of Ornamental Hair Work, 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl. swd.  
Baily's *Tour in Unsettled Parts of North America*, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Baird's *French Grammar*, 5th edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.  
Baird's *French Poems*, illust., super royal 8vo. 12s. cl. gilt.  
Carleton's *Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry*, 8th edit. 10s. 6d.  
Cooper's *Wyandotte*, fc. 8vo. 12s. 6d. bds.  
De Porquer's *Geuse*: of Use, Abuse, and Culture, 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd.  
Davy's *Practical Part of a Chemical Surveyor*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Davy's *First Principles of the Diseases of Chemistry* 8vo. 2s. cl.  
Fitzherbert's *Mira*: Memoirs, by Langdale, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Gerstäcker's *Pirates of the Mississippi*, fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
Hallam's *Literature of Europe*, 5th edit. 4 vols. 8vo. 6s. each vol. cl.  
Kingsley's *Principles of Social Science*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Landor's *Guide to Youth*, 8vo. 1s. cl.  
Literary Addresses at Popular Institutions, 3rd series, 3s. ed. cl.  
Lois Wedon's *Husbandry*, fc. 8vo. 3s. ed. cl.  
Madvig's *Latin Grammar*, trans. by Woods, 3rd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
Maitland's *Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence*, 8vo. 12s. cl.  
Power's *Legal Shilling*, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Quested's *Art of Land Surveying*, 3rd edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Raikes's *Journal from 1831 to 1847*, Vols. 1 and 2, post 8vo. 2s. cl.  
Ranke's *History of the First French Empire*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
Sherwood's *Infant Pilgrim in Progress*, new edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. ed. cl.  
Sherwood's *Nan*, fc. 8vo. 2s. bds.  
Sleivert's (Dr.) *Memoirs of his Ministry*, fc. 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Vaughan's *Hours with the Mystics*, 2 vols. fc. 8vo. 14s. cl.  
Vernon's *Dictionary of the Russian Language*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.  
Way Home (The), 18mo. 6s. value.  
Week of Darkness, by Author of “*Mary Powell*,” 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.

#### THE SIMONIDES MANUSCRIPTS.

Sir Frederic Madden, chief of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, is very naturally desirous that the public should not infer—erroneously infer—that the Simonides Manuscripts, bought for the national library, are spurious. When it finds men like Dindorf and Lepsius taken in by the forger, public opinion not unnaturally grows suspicious. If Berlin has been deceived, it is logically possible that London may have been deceived. Such an inference, we believe, would be false. We feel the strongest confidence in the rare knowledge and critical sagacity of Sir Frederic Madden; and we receive from him with pleasure—as we are sure the public will—the following explanation of facts and descriptions of the Manuscripts purchased for the Museum:—

“Department of MSS., British Museum,  
“3rd March, 1856.

“In the *Athenæum* of the 1st inst. I observe a statement, that some of the scrolls of the Greek Simonides had been purchased for the British Museum. The facts of the case are these:—In February, 1853, M. Simonides paid me a visit, accompanied and introduced by Mr. W. B. Barker, (Oriental Interpreter at the Foreign Office), and produced for sale certain Greek manuscripts, of which I took the following memorandum:—

“1. The Poems of Hesiod, written in capital letters, in the *boustrophedon* manner, (i. e., alternately from left to right, and from right to left), on narrow thin vellum scrolls.

“2. Portions of Homer on a similar scroll, written in characters so small as not to be read except by the aid of a magnifying glass.

“3. A treatise of Aristeas, on several small thin vellum scrolls, united at the top by a brass roller, written in very minute characters, and dated A.M. 6404—A.C. 896. A recent transcript by M. Simonides himself accompanied it.

“4. Some vellum leaves in quarto, containing writing in the cuneiform character, with an interlinear interpretation in Phoenician (!). At the

and was an inscription in Greek capitals, stating the contents to be the *Chronicles of the Babylonians*, copied from the library at Alexandria.

" 5. A small vellum roll, containing Egyptian hieroglyphics, with the interpretation in Greek (').

" 6. Three vellum rolls of larger size, purporting to be Imperial Rescripts of the Emperor Romanus and others, signed with cinnabar and gold, with a miniature at the top of each.

" The whole of the above, after a very short examination, I unhesitatingly rejected as (in my opinion) evident forgeries; and I then inquired of M. Simonides if he had any Greek manuscripts in *volumes*, similar in appearance to a *Psalter* of the eleventh century, which I happened to have on my table. He replied in the affirmative; and the next day he called again on me, bringing with him several vellum manuscripts, in Greek, some of which were imperfect; but finding them to be perfectly genuine, and having fixed the price, I agreed to recommend them for purchase, and they were bought accordingly. These manuscripts were—1. *Commentary of Theophylact on the Gospels*, 14th century; 2. *The four Gospels*, wanting part of *Matthew*, 13th century; 3. *The Epistles of Paul, James and Peter*, imperfect, 13th century; 4. *The Gospel of John*, 13th century; 5. *A Homily of Johannes Damascenes*, and the *Chronographia* of *Nicæphorus, Patriarch of Constantinople*, 11th century; 6. *A Treatise on Geography*, compiled from *Strabo, Arrian, Ptolemy, &c.*, with three rude maps, 15th century; 7. Four leaves, two of which formed a fragment of a beautiful copy of the *Epistles of James*, with a commentary, of the 13th century; and the other two a fragment of a *Lectionary* of the same age. These manuscripts are now numbered 19,386 to 19,392 among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, and are accessible to all who are interested in the subject. I beg to add, that in the following September, on the occasion of M. Simonides first presenting himself at the Bodleian Library, and before he had offered any of his 'scrolls' there, I received a letter from one of the librarians, making inquiries respecting him; and in my reply, I expressed without reserve my opinion of the forged character of the manuscripts I had refused to buy.

" I trust you will insert this explanation in your paper, as from the circumstances of my having purchased the above Greek manuscripts from Simonides, a false report has been spread (both abroad and in this country) that I had been deceived by him, and this report is injurious both to myself and to my Department.

" I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
F. MADDEN."

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

##### Galileo and the Index.

Florence, Feb. 26.

IN a review of Lord Brougham's 'Analytical View of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia,' [see *Athenæum* No. 1469] the reviewer writes—"Our remarks may induce some person, who can decide it, to give us the information. Have the books of Copernicus and Galileo been removed from the Index?—and if so, when?"

I fancied, on reading this, that it would be a very easy matter to give the desired information; but though living in a city whose every literary pursuit is bound to be, and supposed to be, regulated by the prohibitions of the Index, without the guidance of which no Catholic can stir an inch in the *mare magnum* of print safe from the danger of running into sin, I have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain a reliable answer to your reviewer's questions. I have been obliged to write to Rome on the matter; and it will be seen that even now my information is not complete, though, I believe, reliable as far as it goes.

The Index printed in 1819 contains, duly copied from the preceding editions, the following entry:—"Galilei Galileo. *Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo Tolemaico e Copernicano.*" In the next edition, which appeared in 1831-2, this entry is no longer found. But during the interval between one edition of the Index and the next, the

decisions of the Congregation are published in the form of loose flying-sheets. And I am informed, on authority which I deem perfectly reliable, that a marginal note on one of the sheets so published between 1819 and 1831, motived the withdrawal of the celebrated "Dialogue" from the Index, on the ground of its having originally been placed there only because of the form the author had given to his arguments. This seems very absurd and inconclusive. But that is no reason for doubting that such may have been the purport of the note published by the Congregation. Of course, I have used every endeavour to obtain a sight of the flying sheet in question; but in vain. Very competent correspondents at Rome write that it is impossible to find it.

There is one point in your reviewer's observations on which I would make a remark. He writes—"It is assumed that the decree of the Roman Inquisition, and of the Roman Congregation of the Index, was a general decree, binding upon all the spiritual subjects of Rome." And he goes on to argue that such an assumption leaves it open to the Court of Rome to reply, that such decrees are merely subordinate and local, and cannot be held to be the voice of the Church. Now, I apprehend, that the reviewer's remarks are perfectly just as regards the Inquisition, but not so as regards the Congregation of the Index. The prohibitions of the Index are binding on all Rome's spiritual subjects. The Congregation is in nowise a local tribunal;—and the prohibition to read the books whose titles are printed in their list, is the prohibition of the Church. But it is true that such prohibition is not held to partake of the infallibility of the Church's decisions. For the theory of the matter stands thus:—The Congregation delegated to examine books report that they have found such and such condemned doctrines in them; and on their report the books are prohibited by the authority of the Church. These heretical doctrines so stated to have been found by the delegates of the Index have been infallibly condemned. And the Church commits its infallibility to the condemnation of books which contain them. But the Congregation are not infallible. It may be that they have erred in supposing such doctrines to be contained in such books. And if such shall appear to have been the case, the book may be removed from the Index, without any impeachment of the Church's infallibility.

In later times, as is well known, a very large proportion of the condemnations of the Congregation of the Index have been inflicted on books in nowise touching on religious matters, but which have been deemed politically objectionable. In all such cases the responsibility of the assertion that such works contain matter contrary to the faith rests on the Congregation. But the prohibition which follows is to all intents and purposes the act of the Church, and as such universal in its operation.

A detailed account of the question as between Galileo and the Inquisition, may be found in a volume of 153 pages, entitled 'Galileo e l'Inquisizione: Memorie Storico-critiche da Monsignore Marino Marini. Roma, 1850.' The facts of the case are given with tolerable accuracy. As for the worthy prelate's appreciation of them, the following astounding passage from his 22nd page will give the reader the measure of it:—"The illustrious Order of St. Dominic, which has been a most zealous defender of the Catholic faith, poured torrents of heavenly blessings on the society of Christendom. Bishops, abbots, magistrates, princes, and kings addressed to the Popes urgent demands for these most pious and upright men, who were called indifferently 'Inquisitors' or 'Censors' of the faith. Wherever they appeared, religious peace, which had been violently disturbed by the most absurd heresies, the offspring of licentiousness and ignorance, was incontinent restored in its most lovely form. The records of that period are filled with continual praises of the wisdom, the mildness, as well as eminent piety and learning, with which these indefatigable apostolical labourers made the renovated splendour of the Gospel shine amid the darkness of irreligion, stripping from the bosom of the Church the depraved morality of society, as

the tiller roots out noxious weeds from the soil. Oh! what does not the Church—what does not the sacred tribunal of the Inquisition owe to the Order of St. Dominic! and what does not society owe to the Inquisition! Without the Inquisition the whole of the South of Europe would have been long since sunk in barbarism."

Signor Eugenio Albèri has long been engaged, as most of the readers of the *Athenæum* probably know, in bringing out in this city a complete edition of the works of Galileo,—the first that at all deserves to be so called. Two or three more volumes will complete the work. The last will consist of a life of the great Florentine, which will, we are promised, contain much new matter. And when it shall have appeared, the *Athenæum* will, I hope, take the opportunity of clearing up, for its readers, many imperfectly understood points of a story, which the world ought never to let die. T.A.T.

\* \* Our Correspondent's objection to our statement relative to the Congregation of the Index may, we think, be met as follows. From the *Instructione* of Clement VIII. on the subject, it appears that every Inquisition and every Episcopal See is bound to have its own Index. Accordingly, different Indices exist: the Spanish Index, for example, as large a volume as the Roman Index, does not contain altogether the same books as the Roman Index. In some editions of it, the work of Copernicus is not inserted; and we are not able to say that this work ever did appear in any Spanish Index. It would seem that whatever may be the duty of an inquisitor or bishop, out of Italy, as to the prohibition of any book which he finds in the Roman Index, it is his prohibition which renders the book unlawful to his spiritual subjects. And thus we were justified in saying that a decree of the Roman Congregation, as such, was not binding upon the whole Roman world.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ON Wednesday next, at two in the afternoon, the annual meeting of the Literary Fund will be held in the Society's Rooms, Great Russell Street. The Literary Members, we believe, propose to move once more a formal resolution, contrasting the expenses of the Literary Fund with those of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, and denouncing the former as unreasonable. This position is the logical result of what took place last year,—when the large majority of members unconnected with the management voted for it, and were only defeated by four votes, though the entire body of the censured officers gave themselves the benefit of their own support. Had the officers left the impartial members to decide, the resolution would have been carried against them and their expensive system by four or five votes to one. This being the opinion out of doors, an opinion based on absolute and comparative facts, not to be gainsaid or reasoned away, the Literary Members are bound to reproduce their resolution. If the Committee feel they are acting for the best in resisting—on one side improvement, on the other retrenchment—let them appeal to the good sense of the members, and abstain for once from asserting their own wisdom by their own votes. If the members sustain the Committee, we shall conclude that the Society is in favour of high expenditure and inefficiency; but so long as the Committee refuses to leave the question to the members, and continues to vote its own acquittal from all charges, its acquittal will be read by the literary public as the strongest condemnation.

The following note has been sent to every member of the Literary Fund:—"We, the undersigned, beg to acquaint you that it is our intention, at the Annual General Meeting of the Literary Fund, to be held at the Rooms of that Society, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at two o'clock, to propose and support the Resolution of which we now forward you a copy. You may perhaps be aware that at the last Annual General Meeting, a similar resolution was proposed, and was left in a minority of four.—'Resolved, that whereas during the eleven years from 1844 to 1854, both inclusive, the cost of assisting 477 applicants to the Literary Fund amounted to 5,601l. 13s. 7d. (exclusive of collec-

tor's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner); and whereas the cost of assisting 624 applicants to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund within the same eleven years amounted to 994*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* (also exclusive of collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner); this Meeting is of opinion that the expenses of managing the Literary Fund are unreasonable, and that a great change must be made in the administration of its affairs."

Mr. Panizzi's appointment as Principal Librarian of the British Museum has received the Queen's assent.

The post vacated by Mr. Panizzi, that of Head of the Department of Printed Books, will in all probability be filled by Mr. J. Winter Jones, the present Assistant Librarian. Mr. Thomas Watts, one of the most useful and able servants in the Museum, will, we presume, succeed Mr. Jones. The Commissioners of 1850 say in their Report,

"We consider ourselves justified in directing special notice to the services and present remuneration of two of the Assistants of the Library, Messrs. Jones and Watts, as detailed in Mr. Panizzi's answer to Question 9539. Apart from any question of justice to these gentlemen, we believe that the public interests are concerned in providing some means for advancement in the Library, which might secure to that department the continuance of such services as have long been discharged by those gentlemen. We concur in Mr. Panizzi's recommendation that they should be made Assistant Librarians, and have an increased or increasing salary up to the limit which he states."

Mr. Jones was made Assistant Librarian on the death of Mr. Garnett; but Mr. Watts's great claims were only rewarded by a small increase of salary. We suppose the Trustees will now give him the rank to which his long services and the recommendations of the Commission point.

Lord Stanhope has carried his motion for an address to the Queen on the subject of a National Portrait Gallery. The peers were courteous and approving, inclined to be more liberal than Lord Stanhope proposed, who set down the public expense at 500*l.* a year—a sum too small, in our opinion, to effect much in the way of recovery of past illustrations. However, we shall be glad to see a beginning. A room, temporarily set apart in Marlborough House, would incline many possessors of valuable portraits to offer them to the nation; and the Gallery, once begun, would grow of itself under judicious care.

We have received the following note from the Editor of 'Rogers's Table Talk':—

Since you have admitted into your Journal more than one elaborate attack on my correctness as a reporter of Mr. Rogers's conversation, I surely may expect that, in common justice, you will also admit the present short letter. In your last Number a correspondent charges me with carelessly and inaccurately reporting Beau Nash's extempore couplet to Miss Lunn, and the Indian Joe about the *coup de soleil*. Now, my simple assertion that in both these trifling stories I have given the very words of my venerable friend, would probably be of little weight; but I can support it by the testimony of an accomplished Lady, whose near relationship to Mr. Rogers afforded her even more opportunities than myself of hearing his various anecdotes. In a letter dated "Hagley, March 4th," she writes to me as follows:—"Both my sister and myself have frequently heard my uncle tell the anecdote of Beau Nash, and always exactly as you have told it: he said Miss Lunn,—never Mrs. Stone. The Indian story, also referred to in the *Athenæum*, of the lady being reduced to ashes, he always told as you do, at least when I have heard it." What I have to say on the subject of Mrs. Piozzi and her daughters would occupy more space than you would be willing to allow me; and I therefore reserve it for the Preface to the third edition of the 'Recollections.'

I am, &c. A. D.

9, Gray's Inn Square, March 5.

Mr. Layard has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. An attempt was made to bring forward the Duke of Newcastle, who refused the nomination, and after his refusal the Lord Advocate was applied to, but he also declined a contest.

The Annual General Meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution is announced to take place on Thursday next at the Albion Tavern, for the reception of a report and for the election of officers. The report shows a stock account of 21,610*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and a balance in the treasurer's hands of 192*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

An Irish Correspondent writes to complain of omissions in Mr. K. Johnston's 'School Atlas of General Geography'—particularly of the parts relating to Ireland. He says, "I have before me

the 5th edition, 1855, 'founded on the most recent discoveries and rectifications.' It professes to give the railways, but, on turning to the map of my own country (Ireland), I see that the following lines—all in operation in 1854—are not given:—1. Londonderry and Coleraine; 2. Newtownstewart and Enniskillen; 3. Dundalk and Castleblayney; 4. Killarney Junction; 5. Waterford and Kilkenny; 6. Waterford and Tramore; 7. Dublin and Bray. In short, that not one mile of Irish railway appears in the 5th edition of 1855 beyond what is shown in the 2nd edition, 1852, of the same Atlas. I hope this is not an average sample of Mr. Johnston's work. Let him and Messrs. Blackwood apportion the blame—for blameable it is.—Let me take the opportunity to ask, what is the meaning of 'Issue of 1855' of the 'Physical Atlas,' in quarto? Publishers ought to be particular in these matters.—Yours, &c. W. A."

Mr. Coley has not learnt the art of being silent when wrong. He will bring his blunders into broader light:—

With reference to the remark, which appeared in the *Athenæum* of Feb. 23 on my little work, entitled 'Journal of the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6,' &c., that "puttan has not the slightest connexion with puttan, but is a Sanskrit word, signifying 'city,' as is known to every tyro in Oriental studies," I beg leave, while disclaiming all extraordinary pretensions, to say, that, though such is the meaning of the Sanskrit word *puttan*, yet it surely does not therefore follow that such must be the signification of the word *puttan* as part of the name of *Hurreeke puttan*, as the critic might have discovered by simply referring to that No. of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which is mentioned at the foot of the page, from which he has quoted my words. The fallacies involved in my reviewer's other remarks and insinuations will, I think, speak for themselves. I am, &c. J. COLEY.

—Mr. Coley is really more ignorant than we had fancied. He now tells us that *Hurreeke puttan*, at p. 173 of his book, was a misprint for *Hurreeke puttan*. Further, he informs us that, in a certain paper by Major James Abbott, the place is called *Hurreeke puttan*; and on this authority he justifies his remark that, "Puttan is, probably *i. q.* puttan, regiment." Unfortunate Mr. Coley! If he really intended to write *Hurreeke puttan* he must have been ignorant that the word is masculine in Hindustani and neuter in Sanskrit, and, consequently, could not have the feminine *ke* before it. He asserts what is simply not the case with regard to Major Abbott's method of writing the words, for that gentleman gives *Hurri ke puttan* with masculine affix, not *Hurreeke puttan*. We are not reviewing Major Abbott's paper, and shall not, therefore, go out of our way to notice his mistakes. We content ourselves with observing that, to see Alexander the Great to a place called *Hurri ke puttan*—*puttan* being a corruption of the English, or rather, French word "battalion"—is an anachronism which even this credulous age cannot digest. The only possible way in which the place could have got the name *Hari ki paltan* (for so the words ought properly to be written) is, on the supposition of its having been the quarters of some modern Sikh battalion, and on the previous supposition that there was a Sikh corps so called. But why all this tissue of absurdities? *Pattan* is as common a part of the names of Indian towns as "ham" is of English or "ville" is of French towns. The word by itself, also, is a common name of Indian cities. Has Mr. Coley never heard of Patna, or of Pāk pāttan, not very far from the place about which he is disputing?

M. Hansteen, of Christiania, has addressed a letter to the Royal Society, stating that he has now ascertained, by calculation, the movement of the four magnetical polar regions:—the two northern ones have a motion from west to east, and the two southern ones from east to west. A new volume of poems by M. de Lamartine is expected:—it will be entitled, 'Désillusion.' M. Victor Hugo's new collection of verse, to be entitled, 'Contemplations,' and containing not less than 12,000 lines, in two volumes, is on the eve of publication. Count Alfred de Vigny has finished a drama in verse, the hero of which is Mozart, the composer.

M. Dumas has lately communicated to the

Academy of Sciences an account of the progress of the gigantic Artesian well which M. Kind is sinking at the Bois de Boulogne, for the purpose of supplying the lake with water. The depth attained is 500 metres. On the 1st of May next it is expected that the depth of 700 metres will be reached. This is 150 metres deeper than the famous Artesian well at Grenelle. When this depth is attained, it is calculated that the flow of water will equal that of the Seine under the bridge of La Tournelle, at Paris.

The report of a Commission appointed by the French Government to inquire into the value and nature of sheep's wool in Algeria has just been published. It appears that this colony possesses at least ten millions of sheep, producing for the most part a long wool estimated to amount annually to fifteen millions of kilogrammes, of which two millions is consumed in the colony. With a little pains it is stated that Algerian wool may be so much improved as to compete successfully with the choicest specimens.

The third volume of Prof. Zinckeisen's 'Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches in Europa,' (in the historical collection of Heeren and Uker), has been published. It describes the inner life and the beginning of the decline of the empire, and comprises a period of about fifty years (1574 to 1623). A vast amount of new matter is contained in the book. Among the author's MS. sources the rich collection of the 'Informazioni Politiche,' in the Royal Library of Berlin, is principally to be mentioned. The valuable Reports of the Venetian Ambassadors to the Senate have largely contributed to this volume. The exposition of the Oriental politics of Henry the Fourth, during the last years of his reign, (authenticated by documents), will be read with considerable interest. Three more volumes will bring down the work to the present day.

Prof. Ernest Curtius, of Berlin, justly celebrated for his philological and historical erudition, and up to a recent date tutor to the eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, has accepted an invitation, from the University of Göttingen, to fill up the vacant chair of the late Prof. K. F. Hermann.

The German papers report the death, at the age of ninety-four, of Madame Augusta Renner, née Segardin, the same lady whom Schiller, in consequence of a friendly joke, has mentioned, in Wallenstein's 'Lüger,' as Gustel von Blasewitz. Her father's country seat, Blasewitz, near Dresden, lies opposite Loschwitz, where Schiller, then living with his friend Körner, finished 'Don Carlos.' The good old lady outlived the illustrious friend of her younger days by more than half a century, thus enjoying for a considerable time the satisfaction of being looked upon and honoured as a living remembrance of Germany's great dramatist.

A year or two ago the discovery, at Weimar, of a wholesale manufactory of forged autographs, mostly of Schiller, created a considerable sensation among the autograph collectors of Germany. The case, we hear from Weimar, has now been brought to a close, and the forgers have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour. With what skill and industry these worthies (two young employés, we believe,—one of them holding a situation in the Grand-Ducal Library) went to work, may be seen from the fact that even Frau von Gleichen, the surviving daughter of Schiller, was taken in by their tricks. She bought of them what she thought to be her father's letters and manuscripts, for an amount of 1,400 thalers: the Royal Library at Berlin bought papers for 300 thalers. The honour of having first found out the spuriousness of these fabrications is due to Herr Carl Künzel, of Heilbronn, the present possessor of the complete MS. of Schiller's Correspondence with Körner, and whose interesting album of autographs we had occasion to mention some time ago [Athen. No. 1452, p. 979].

BURFORD'S PANORAMA of the FALL and INTERIOR of the CITY of SEBASTOPOL is NOW OPEN in the large Rotunda, Leicester Square, taken from the Malakoff, from Sketches by Capt. VERSCHOYLE, Grenadier Guards, aided by Photographic Views; showing with life-like fidelity the City, Fortifications, and Suburbs, including the BATTLE OF THE MALAKOFF, and the BATTLE of the ALMA and the BORNENSE ALPS are also OPEN.—Admission, 1*s.* to each Panorama. Open from Ten till Dusk.

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BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. —GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, 5, Pall Mall East.—Open at Ten, Admission One Shilling. Evenings from Seven till Ten, Admission Sixpence.—The Exhibition will close at the end of the present month.

FENTON'S CRIMEAN PHOTOGRAPHS.—NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall Mall, next to the British Institution, the EXHIBITION of the 250 PHOTOGRAPHS taken in the CRIMEA, under the patronage of the Queen, by ROGER FENTON, Esq.—Admission, 1s. From Ten till Sixpence.

DURING LENT.—GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square.—LECTURES on ASTRONOMY and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, illustrated by an Orrery, and appropriate Diagrams. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.—Admission to the whole building, 1s.

RUSSIAN TROPHIES.—GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square.—LECTURES on RUSSIA, the BALTIMORE, SWEABORG, &c.—Lectures on Russia, the Crimea, and the War—Arms, Dresses, Pictures, and Trophies captured from the Russians.—Superb Paintings of all the Armies of Europe—Model of the Earth.—Admission to the whole building, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.—Lectures every half-hour.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.—Open for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Containing upwards of 1,000 Models and Preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the races of men, &c. Lectures are delivered at 12, 2, and 4, Morning, and at half-past 7 Evening, by Dr. SEXTON, F.R.G.S.; and at half-past 8, by Dr. KAHN. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—ASTRONOMY, illustrated by a magnificent DISSOLVING ORRERY and DIAGRAMS, with appropriate MUSIC from Haydn and Handel. Lectures on the above, by Dr. T. PEPER, Esq., on Wednesday and Friday Mornings at 2, Evenings at 8, &c. The Lectures and Diagrams of Friday are entirely different from those of Wednesday. The much-admired WAR VIEWS, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Mornings at 2, Evenings at 9:30.—SINDBAD THE SEA-DOG, Every Morning (except Monday at 11, and Wednesday and Friday at 12), and the SONGS OF THE SWEABORG, MUSICAL LECTURE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Evenings at 8.—NEXT MONDAY EVENING LECTURE, by J. T. TOPHAM, Esq. on SHAKSPEARE.—Admission, 1s. Schools and Children half-price.

## SCIENTIFIC

### SOCIETIES.

GEOLICAL.—Feb. 15.—Annual General Meeting.—W. J. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Reports of the Council, of the Museum and Library Committee, and of the Auditors. The Reports were adopted and ordered to be printed.—The President announced the award of the Wollaston Palladium Medal to Sir W. E. Logan,—and the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to M. G. Deshayes, of Paris.—The President read his Anniversary Address and Biographical Notices of some of the lately deceased Fellows of the Society, particularly Sir H. D. la Beche, Mr. G. B. Greenough, Mr. T. Weaver, Sir W. Molesworth, &c.—The ballot for the Council and officers was taken, and the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:—President, D. Sharpe, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., M.P., R. A. Godwin-Austen, Esq., Sir Charles Lyell, Col. Portlock, R.E.; Secretaries, R. W. Mynne, Esq., W. W. Smyth, Esq.; Foreign Secretary, S. Peace Pratt, Esq.; Treasurer, J. Prestwich, Esq.; Council, Prof. T. Bell, Col. Sir P. T. Cautley, K.C.B., Earl of Duncie, Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., M.P., T. F. Gibson, R. A. Godwin-Austen, W. J. Hamilton, W. Hopkins, L. Horner, Sir C. Lyell, J. C. Moore, Prof. J. Morris, Sir R. I. Murchison, R. W. Mynne, S. R. Pattison, Prof. John Phillips, Col. Portlock, R.E., J. Prestwich, S. Peace Pratt, Prof. A. C. Ramsay, D. Sharpe, W. W. Smyth, and H. C. Sorby.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 16.—The Right Hon. Holt MacKenzie in the chair.—George Palmer, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, was unanimously elected into the Society.—The Chairman notified to the meeting that, in consequence of an application from some of the members, the Council had had before it the question of the admissibility of Ladies to the membership of the Society, and it had decided that there was nothing in the Regulations which could militate against such admission. A certificate, numerously signed, recommending a lady for election was in consequence read a first time,—and a ballot would be taken at the next meeting.—The Secretary concluded the reading of a paper, by the Rev. T. M. M'Clatchie, on Chinese Theology, showing the connexions existing between that and other Pagan systems.

This paper was of considerable length, and had engaged the attention of the Society at a previous meeting. It presented an analysis of the Chinese system, compiled from native authorities, and described the various points of identity or difference between it and other systems of belief. Our space will not allow of our giving an epitome of this comprehensive and interesting paper; but it will be printed at length in the Society's Journal. The author considers that many points of resemblance between this and other systems cannot be accounted for otherwise than by supposing that they all originated from a common source, before the dispersion at Babel. For although some tenets and practices, arising from obvious and natural causes, such as the worship of the heavenly host, the deification of deceased ancestors, and the like, may have arisen in different systems of belief without having any connexion with each other,—those points of resemblance which are arbitrary, circumstantial, and artificial cannot be accounted for otherwise than by deriving them from a common origin. At the close of the paper, the writer enters into the vexed question as to the proper rendering of the word "God," and brings forward various arguments for preferring the word *Shin*, or "spirit," to *Shang*, or "Great Father."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 28.—Admiral Smyth, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Griffith exhibited some architectural fragments from St. John's Priory, Clerkenwell.—Lord Londesborough exhibited a fine example of a bronze shield, said to have been found in a tumulus in the county of Galway.—The Secretary communicated a contemporary notice of the famous highwayman, Captain Hind. It is contained in the postscript of a letter written in the year 1656.—The Secretary also contributed two other documents, first, 'A Letter written by Lady Cobham in behalf of the Earl of Derby, a Prisoner in Shrewsbury Gaol.' Secondly, 'A Notice of Sir William Killigrew,' founded upon seven letters written by Sir William to Capt. Adam Baynes. It appears from this correspondence that the unfortunate Royalist had been reduced to the greatest straits during the Commonwealth. Charles the Second bestowed upon him two small donations, but he seems to have been ignored in the succeeding reign, and was allowed a small pension by William the Third.

HORTICULTURAL.—Feb. 26.—The Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt in the chair.—Viscount De Vesci, J. Clutton, Esq., and W. Potts, jun., Esq., were elected Fellows.—Cuttings of fruit-trees were distributed.—Some observations on grafting were made by Dr. Lindley. He began by stating that grafting often occurs naturally, as is instanced by branches, fruits, and even petals of flowers in close contact. It is in reality, he said, the property of all living vegetable tissues to form permanent adhesions under certain circumstances. Very young or nascent tissue may be made to grow together with facility, as is exemplified in practice by what is called herbaceous grafting. Ripe tissues were next alluded to; but even in the case of these it was shown that a union could only be effected by bringing into contact nascent matter which practically consists in fitting the line of the cambium in the stock neatly to that of the scion. If this manipulation was not effected skilfully the union would be imperfect, as would also be the case if the stock was broader than the scion. It was mentioned that some believe that the scion sends down wood into the stock, but that this theory was attended by many difficulties. The point had been illustrated by Dr. Maclean, who grafted a yellow beet on a red one; when the two were split down the middle after they had been united it was found that the yellow beet still remained yellow, and the red kind red. Cellular tissue, it was stated, would not unite with wood, nor wood with wood; with unskillful operators and the employment of unsuitable stocks bad joints were therefore of frequent occurrence. Although the scion was not of the same nature as the stock, there might be adhesion; but the line of separation between the two would always remain distinct, and in bad cases it not unfrequently happened that the two

parted company across the line of union. Nevertheless, when stock and scion were alike in kind and constitution, as when a pear is grafted on a pear, and the workmanship well performed, all traces of their having been grafted disappeared. It was stated that under proper conditions adhesions might therefore be permanent and perfect, and that grafting might result in a complete plant as any seedling. It was shown, however, that adhesions might be temporary either from bad workmanship or from want of consanguinity. Sometimes durable unions might be effected, as was instanced in the case of pears on quinces and peaches on plums; but they were not permanent. Evergreen trees, it was stated, did not succeed on deciduous ones, in illustration of which an example of *Quercus Turneri* worked on the common oak was produced; the evergreen in this case had grown for thirteen or fourteen years, but was now dead, while the stock was alive and throwing out suckers. But what, it was asked, is "the same constitution"? Peaches take on plums, although constitutionally unlike; but what is curious, French peaches, which take freely on the pear plum, dislike the muscle plum, and other examples of the same kind were brought forward. The cedar of Lebanon, for instance, would not long agree with a larch, nor the medlar with the whitethorn, or the purple cypress with the laburnum. In general the following conclusions might be drawn:—1. A scion will always form a perfect and permanent union with its stock if both are from the same individual.—2. A scion will generally form a perfect and permanent union with its stock if one is a mere variety of the other.—3. A durable, but not permanent, union may be effected when one species of a genus is worked on another species.—4. No union either durable or permanent can be expected when stock and scion are widely different.—5. Bad workmanship will render any kind of grafting perishable. Grafted plants, then, are not necessarily worse than seedlings.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 26.—Dr. Gray in the chair.—Mr. P. L. Sclater read a paper 'On some Additions to the List of Birds received in Collections from Bogota.' Twenty-two species were enumerated in this communication, which, added to those given in the list contained in the Society's *Proceedings* for last year, raised the total number of birds now ascertained as belonging to this peculiar Fauna to 456. The new species described in the present paper (which were principally out of a collection lately received by MM. Verreaux, of Paris, from Bogota) were characterized under the following names:—*Synallaxis elegans*, *Anabates erythropyterus*, and *Margarornis brunneocens*,—three apparently hitherto unrecognized members of the great family Certhiidae, which is so largely developed in South America,—two Tyrannines, *Othocercus simplex* and *Euscarthmus agilis*,—*Pipra coracina*, a new manakin closely allied to *P. leucocilla*,—*Coprophaga cucullata*, a very distinct and elegant species of that interesting genus,—and *Gallinago nobilis*, a snipe remarkable for its large size and long bill, of which the British Museum likewise possesses a fine example from the same locality.—The Secretary read a paper, by Dr. L. Pfeiffer, containing 'Descriptions of Twenty-five New Species of Land Shells from the Collection of Hugh Cuming, Esq.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 19 and 26.—Robert Stephenson, Esq., President, in the chair.—'On Mental Calculation,' by Mr. G. P. Bidder, V.P.

March 4.—Robert Stephenson, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following candidates were elected:—Messrs. M. Blakiston, G. Elliot, J. M'Landborough, and J. P. Ronayne, as Members; R. Johnson, F. Marrable, W. E. Metford, W. W. Poingdestre, T. D. Ridley, and C. Sanderson, as Associates.—'On the Causes of Explosions of Steam Boilers,' by Mr. W. K. Hall, United States, America.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 1.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—'On the Disposition of Force in Paramagnetic and Diamagnetic Bodies,' by Prof. Tyndall.

Feb. 22.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—'On certain Magnetic Actions and Affections,' by Mr. Faraday.

March 3.—General Monthly Meeting.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—The Lord Stanley, M.P., Hon. Mr. Baron Bramwell, Rev. C. J. F. Clinton, Rev. J. Craig, E. B. Denison, W. Dodsworth, F. B. Dupper, G. M. M. Esmeade, J. J. Forrester, R. A. Husey, A. Murray, F. P. B. Martin and J. Pyle, Esqrs., were elected members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 27.—G. Moffatt, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On some of the Animal and Vegetable Products constituting the Foreign Commerce of Liverpool,' by Mr. T. C. Archer.

March 5.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, President, in the chair.—'On the Progress of English Agriculture during the Last Fifteen Years,' by Mr. C. W. Hoskyns.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Feb. 25.—C. Jellicoe, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—S. M'Donnell Clare, Esq., was elected a Member.—Mr. S. Brown, V.P., read a paper 'On the Origin and Progress of the Calculus of Probabilities.' The author traced the origin of this science, which by its application to the subject of life assurance in this country had become of the greatest practical importance to the problems proposed to Pascal respecting games of chance by the Chevalier de Méré. The solution given by Pascal, in the particular cases referred to, having been generalized by Fermat, was the first attempt which led to the continued and brilliant discoveries of the French mathematicians who afterwards took up the study. In the meantime, however, and before the publication of Halley's celebrated paper on the mortality of Breslau, exhibiting the first life-table in the form in which such observations have ever since been published for the purpose of calculation, the Grand Pensionary De Witt had applied the rules of probability to calculate the value of an annuity in connexion with government life annuities, resolved to be granted by the States of Holland and West Friesland. The author pointed out that this remarkable document, lost for more than 180 years, had been discovered by the inquiries of Mr. Hendriks, and a translation given in the 'Assurance Magazine.' James Bernoulli, in his work 'De Arte Conjectandi,' although not published till several years after his death, gave a complete system of mathematical reasonings and rules, and suggested topics to which the doctrine of probability could be applied;—to which even in the present day, with all the improved collections of facts and advanced state of knowledge, attention is only just beginning to be directed. They contained suggestions which led to separate and complete works in various branches of the study,—such as that of Condorcet on the probabilities of testimony, or legal tribunals, since carried to a much greater degree of refinement by M. Poisson. After briefly enumerating the improvements suggested by different authors, he pointed out the work of Laplace as containing the whole of this branch of science harmonized, and carried to the highest degree of perfection it has yet attained;—concluding with a short notice of the works of M. Quetelet, the Astronomer Royal of Belgium, whose name is so honourably known throughout Europe as developing and extending the application of this doctrine.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'On Sculpture,' by Sir R. Westmacott.
- British Architects, 8.
- Geographical, 8.—'Notes of a Journey from Bagdad to Bushire, and Descriptions of several Chaldean Remains,' by Mr. Loftus.
- Natural History, 8.—'A Journey Eastwards from Shiraz to Fessa and Durb, and thence Westwards by Jezroom to Kaseran, in 1850,' by Mr. Abbott.
- Tues. Horticultural, 1.—Special.
- Syro-Egyptian, 7.
- Institute of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On Improvements in Diving Dresses,' &c. by Mr. Heinkel.
- Zoological, 9.—Scientific.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On Physiology and Comparative Anatomy,' by Prof. Huxley.
- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Recent Progress in Design as applied to Manufactures,' by Mr. Wallis.
- Graphic, 8.
- Royal Society of Literature, 8.
- British Archaeological, 8.—'On the Red Rose of Lancaster,' by Mr. Waterman.
- Ethnological, 8.—'Observations on the Physical Characters of certain Turk and other Races on the Shores of the Black Sea,' by Dr. Beddoe.—'Contribution towards a more exact and positive Knowledge of the Changes both Physical and Mental effected in Man, with a View to ascertain their Causes,' by Mr. Gall.

- Thurs. Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione, 7.
- Royal Academy, 8.—'On Painting,' by Prof. Hart.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal, 8.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'On Light,' by Prof. Tyndall.
- Fri. Astronomical, 8.
- Philological, 8.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'On Aluminium,' by Rev. J. Barlow.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Organic Chemistry,' by Prof. Odling.

#### FINE ARTS

*Electrography; or, a New Art of Engraving in Relief on Metal.* Discovered by Joseph Devincenzi. Paris.

The details of this discovery are contained in a memoir presented by the Author to the Academy of Sciences of the Imperial Institute of France, on which that body made a formal report at the sitting which took place on the 31st of December 1855.

The following is the substance of M. Devincenzi's memoir. After a brief dissertation on the origin of printing, the employment of wood-blocks, and the subsequent inventions of copperplate engraving and lithography, the Author observes:—

Having devoted myself, for several years, to a series of researches and experiments in the art of printing, I decided on submitting to the examination of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute, an electro-chemical process of engraving in relief, to which I have given the name of Electrography. This process is destined, if I do not deceive myself, entirely to supersede xylography (wood-engraving), and even in a great degree lithography and copperplate engraving.

M. Devincenzi then refers to the ordinary processes employed to obtain relief-engraving on metal by means of acids, on the same system as in line-engraving, and by other methods, and proceeds to describe in what Electrography consists.—

The art [he says] has for its principal object to convert into an engraving in relief all drawings made with a greasy, a bituminous, or a resinous body upon a metallic plate. Amongst all metals, zinc is the most proper for this kind of engraving, and its low price renders it still more desirable. The kind employed is the laminated zinc of commerce, the surface of which is grained with sifted sand, in the same manner as the stones are grained in lithography. You may draw on these plates, either with a crayon, with lithographic ink, or with any other substance employed in lithography. The plate, once drawn upon, is then prepared in the same way as if it were intended to be used for a lithographic impression; indeed, zinc plates have often been employed instead of stones, and it is to Seneffeler himself, the inventor of the lithographic art, that this application is due. The effect of the preparation is:—first, to render the crayon or drawing-ink insoluble in water, and to fix them on the plate; and next, to change the affinity of the metal. Zinc, in its natural state, has a great affinity for greasy substances, and for this very reason can be easily drawn upon. But once prepared, this affinity is altered: after the preparation the zinc has a greater affinity for gum and water than for greasy substances. The slightest humidity on its surface suffices to repel the latter. I give this preparation to the zinc plate by plunging it for a minute into a simple decoction of gall-nut, and afterwards wash the plate with clear water, and then cover it again with a solution of gum-arabic. The decoction of gall-nut is made with the gall broken into good-sized lumps, in the proportion of 122 grammes (something less than 1 lb.) in a litre (about 1/2 pint), reduced by boiling to half the quantity. The zinc plates, that are used in lithographic fashion, are generally prepared with the same decoction of gall-nut; but in imitating the preparation of the stones, nitric acid is added, and often hydrochloric acid. These acids I entirely do away with. It is known how delicate the operation is of preparing stones for lithography, on account of these acids, for the preparation very often injures the half-tints by the action which the acids exercise both on the ink and the stone. On the other hand, the simple decoction of gall-nut, while it makes an excellent preparation, exercises no ulterior action either upon the drawing or the plate. This experiment may be safely repeated. After the drawing is made with lithographic chalk or ink upon a zinc plate, the latter may be left for hours or even days in the gall-nut decoction, without any alteration being produced either in the lines or the surface of the plate. In lithography, on the contrary, by prolonging the acidulation, both the drawing and the surface of the stone are destroyed. The unalterability of the drawing by the preparation is a very remarkable feature in this species of engraving, for after its application the drawing remains exactly the same as when it came from the artist's hand. The plate thus prepared with the gall-nut decoction and afterwards gummed is then immediately cleared of the gum with water, and I wash the drawing with essence of turpentine. In this state, scarcely anything is visible on the plate; but every part of the drawing has a strong affinity for greasy substances, and all the other parts of the plate repel them. If one wishes to print lithographically, it would be sufficient to damp the plate and pass a roller over it charged with printing-ink, in order to obtain proofs. By my process of engraving, instead of printing-ink, I apply in the same manner, by means of a roller, a varnish which, on account of the different affinities of the plate, perfectly replaces the chalk or draughtsman's ink, and is as easily applied as printing-ink upon a lithographic drawing, and it takes up no more time to lay on the varnish than to pull a lithographic proof.

This varnish is composed of asphaltum, of linseed-oil [REDACTED]—that of superseding engraving on wood by engraving on zinc.

boiled with *litharge*, and of essence of turpentine. When the varnish is dry, the plate of zinc is placed in metallic connexion with a copper plate of equal size. Over the plate which has the drawing a very weak solution of sulphuric acid is passed with a brush in order to cleanse it, and the two plates are then plunged horizontally and facing each other, at a distance of five millimetres (some where about 1/2 inch), into a solution of sulphate of copper of fifteen degrees. The sulphuric acid from the decomposition of the sulphate of copper dissolves all the parts of the zinc plate which are not covered by the varnish, and this substance not being decomposed by contact with the sulphate of copper, does not experience the least alteration.

On account of the great affinity which the sulphuric acid has for the zinc, in comparison with the slight affinity which it has for the copper, the employment of this salt and the approximation of the plates give rise to a very energetic electro-chemical action, and at the end of a few minutes the plate is engraved. During the operation zinc plate is frequently withdrawn and washed with pure water, in order to get rid of the parts of the sulphate of zinc and of metallic copper which adhere to its surface. To prove the unalterability of my varnish, you may make a drawing on a porcelain plate and fill it with the solution of the sulphate of copper: the drawing will undergo no change. The voltaic pile has for some time been employed to engrave on copper, but no one before I made the experiment has attempted relief-engraving by electro-chemical means. Nevertheless, it has often been observed that by the aid of electricity very deep lines could be cut in copper plates without widening the strokes,—for while the chemical action alone bites on all sides, an energetic electro-chemical action only takes effect on the depth. This superiority of galvanic electricity over the simple action of acids renders possible that kind of engraving in relief which requires great depth.

After recognizing the assistance rendered to this new invention by the processes of lithography and the science of electro-metallurgy, M. Devincenzi goes on to illustrate its importance. This is chiefly shown by the facilities which it offers for producing, like ordinary types, an almost unlimited number of impressions. M. Devincenzi observes that lithographic presses and copper-plates throw off variously two, three, four, or five hundred copies in a day: with his electrographic plates he has hitherto not attempted to produce more than three thousand within the same space, but considering the properties of zinc, and analogous facts, he is of opinion that any number of copies could be printed. Zinc, he says, is as hard as copper, and with copper stereotypes millions of impressions may be struck off, nor is there any reason for supposing that zinc stereotypes would prove less serviceable. In its relation to wood-engraving, M. Devincenzi demonstrates a manifest advantage on the side of Electrography, as regards the more direct application of the latter. In the art of xylography recourse is had both to the engraver and the draughtsman. In Electrography the work of the draughtsman is not more difficult, while that of the engraver disappears, and the extraordinary degree of perfection which can be obtained, together with the surprising celerity with which it can meet the various exigencies of the moment cannot fail to add to its importance. Finally, Electrography offers precisely the same facilities in its execution as lithography, and exceeds it immeasurably in its power of production; and comparing it with line engraving, Electrography has all the advantages of a far more facile execution, of a greater variety of style, resulting from the use of crayons, of a typographical use of the press and of a faithful reproduction of the artist's labour.

We append to this notice of M. Devincenzi's invention an extract from the Report made by the Committee appointed by the Academy of Sciences to inquire into its merits and test its practical applicability. The members of the committee, MM. Chevreul, Séguier, and Becquerel, the last its reporter, say:—

Your Committee, desirous itself of verifying all the operations which have been described, requested our excellent artist, M. Chatillon, to be kind enough to draw upon a grained zinc plate some well-finished subject, in order to satisfy us that the most delicate touches, as well as the half-tints, were reproduced by this mode of engraving. He acceded to our wish, and drew the portrait of Perugino, after Raffaello, making in its touches so extremely fine as to serve as marks of recognition (*signes de repérage*). We submitted the plate of M. Devincenzi, in our own presence, to all the preparations described, and the printing from it was afterwards made by M. Pion, whom we had named to him. All the proofs obtained were a perfect reproduction of the drawing, and acknowledged to be such as well by M. Chatillon as by ourselves; the marks of recognition, scarcely visible in the drawing, were also there.... The process of engraving in relief, of which we now report, fulfills then the object proposed by M. Devincenzi,—that of superseding engraving on wood by engraving

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Report of the Committee was adopted.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—Prof. Hart delivered his fourth lecture to the students of the Royal Academy on Thursday evening. The subject was 'The Elements necessary in the Character of a Young Painter.' In consequence of the pressure on the literary department of the *Athenæum* this week, we are obliged to postpone a report of this lecture until our next number.

The Annual Dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution is announced for Saturday, next week, with Lord Stanley in the chair.

An exhibition of two large Crimean pictures and a series of sketches opens to-day (Saturday), in Pall Mall. The pictures are from the easel of Mr. Armitage, 'The Charge at Balaklava' and 'The Battle of Inkermann'; the latter is a very spirited subject; but we refrain from criticism until our readers have had an opportunity of seeing the pictures for themselves.

We hear from Paris that a new character portrait of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, by M. Dubufe, is exciting much interest. The artist is represented as leaning, pencil in hand, on the neck of a favourite heifer,—one of those fine young bulls which she loves so well to paint. The picture is likely to appear in the approaching French Exhibition in Pall Mall.

"A correspondence of Pradier the French sculptor," says a Paris Correspondent "has just come to light, and furnishes a topic of conversation in the salons and ateliers of Paris. It appears as an appendix to a life of another sculptor, Barye, whose bronzes earned the first medal last year at the Exposition. The writer, M. Silvestre, is fond of scandal, and aims at treating people who are still living with the impartiality indulged in towards Old Masters. I do not know what English artists will say when he undertakes them, as he threatens to do, and tells the world their virtues and their vices, their moral and physical defects, everything from the character of their talent to the length of their noses. His style is pungent and reckless. But luckily for himself, he is protected from too great extravagances in revelation by the fact that his heroes are alive. His pen, therefore, though naturally aggressive, sometimes tickles instead of stabbing, and the sentence begun in irony ends in hearty commendation. In the case of Pradier, however, there was nothing to restrain him; and he unhesitatingly tells us how we are to understand the rapidity of his career—the brilliancy of his reputation, and its sudden decline. He omits, however, one remarkable fact illustrative of the transient nature of a popularity earned by such means—namely, that at the sale that took place after the artist's death, pieces of sculpture previously estimated as their weight in gold went almost for nothing. In the case of true genius the reverse is almost always the case; for true genius rarely knows the *moyen de parvenir*. How accident made light the journey up the hill of fame to the graceful mediocrity of Pradier! The city of Geneva paid for his artistic education. Work came to him as if by enchantment. He had even reason at one time to hope for success in his grand plan of becoming sole contractor for all works of sculpture contemplated, not only in France, but all Europe. Louis Philippe and his queen, his ministers, his generals, his peers, his deputies, ladies of the court, members of the Institute—every one whose word was influential was circumvented by this master in the marble trade. But his greediness was never satisfied. When entreaties failed, he would violently burst forth in accusation against the avarice of Louis Philippe and threaten him with a revolution if he would not purchase his statues. All these traits in his character are amply illustrated in the short but curious correspondence to which I allude. The biographer has wickedly finished it without correcting even the style, so that the world might know that a man might be the most popular sculptor

on zinc. In the former, a draughtsman and an engraver are necessary; in the latter a draughtsman only. In comparing this process with that of lithography, either on stone or zinc, we find this great advantage—that the printing by Electrography is very considerable as to numbers, and costs very little, while the other mode is very limited and dear.

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leaf, nay, every stone, may be looked upon as authentic. The picture is now being exhibited at Cologne for the benefit of the Cathedral, and a reproduction in chromo-lithography will be published.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY, March 19, the usual Passion Week Performance of Handel's *MESSIAH*. Vocalists: Madame Anderstorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Wines; with Orchestra of nearly 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s.; Reserved, 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

Herr IGNACE TEDESCO, Pianist to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, begs to announce that his **SECOND EVENING CONCERT** will take place March 15, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS. Herr Tedesco will play Beethoven's Grand Sonata in F major, Op. 57, and several new compositions of his own; and, in conjunction with Messrs. Jansa, Wiles, and Paquet, the Spanish Grand Quintett, Op. 52. Vocalists: Messrs. Sedgwick, and Wilpert; Signor Ferrari, Instrumentalists: Messrs. Jansa, Oberthür, and Aguilar.—Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 15s. to be secured of Herr Tedesco's Publishers, Messrs. Wessel & Co. 229, Regent Street.

**MADAME JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT-LIND.—HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."**—Exeter-Hall, March 18.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces, that the Oratorio of 'THE *MESSIAH*' will be given by the *Sacred and Last Time* Society, under Mr. TUBESDAY, in Exeter-Hall, March 18. Principal Soloists: Miss MARY JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT, it being her last appearance in London until the month of May next. The Chorus and Orchestra will consist of more than 600 performers. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—Price of Admission: Seats, 3s. Numbered and Reserved, One Guinea; Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Box Seats, 10s. 6d. Area (under West Gallery), 7s. The Tickets will be distributed according to the order of application: no more will be issued than the room can conveniently accommodate. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Correct Books of the Oratorio are given with the Tickets. Application for Tickets to be made at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.

**PRINCESS'S.—A new play, in three acts, by Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Charles Reade, was produced at this theatre on Monday, and which we are pleased to find is an original and not a translated piece. It is one, too, marked by the distinguishing aptitude of the dramatists, whose boast it is that they write naturally, and place on the boards the realities of life, rather than the fictions of the imagination. In a word, they are the authors of prose dramas which have usually a basis in historical fact or existing experience. The theme of the new drama, and also the title, is 'The First Printer.' Relative to the invention of printing, the authors adopt the claims of the Dutch to the honour, and accordingly indorse the account that Laurens Janseus Costar, a native of Haarlem, invented movable types, and that his co-worker John of Gutenberg deprived him of them feloniously, and afterwards made use of the art which he had stolen for his own exclusive profit at Mentz. Evidently, an objection lies against such a drama, that it stereotypes a mere historic doubt as a dramatic fact; and supposing the play in which this is done to be permanently successful, the memory of one who was otherwise a benefactor to mankind is (perhaps unjustly) gibbeted on the public stage, and an injurious verdict is obtained from the general play-goer, which, after all, may be far from true. Presumptive evidence may exist in obscure historical documents, and indeed does; but it requires great sifting and collating before any right conclusion can be settled; and that conclusion, after all, can only embody a suspicion and not a positive affirmation. Doubtless, many an inventor has been deprived of the credit due to him by the speculative capitalists, by whom not only the profit but the reputation of his contrivance has been purchased; and both have also been obtained by means less honest. But there is also a tendency in inferior minds to deprive the man of genius of the credit of his work, and to presume some author, in order to lessen the hold of the former on the popular faith. We should be careful how we minister to this tendency, when dealing with historical doubts like the one on which the new drama is founded. John of Gutenberg is here dealt with as a mean selfish nature, who, for his own advantage, is ready to sacrifice his friend, to thwart him in love and trade, to plot for his perpetual incarceration, and indeed to act the villain not only in the matter of the robbery charged upon him, but in a variety of ways never thought of by Adrian Junius, the Dutch antiquary, on whose evidence the theft alluded to is enforced against the accused. The character is powerfully drawn, and the contrast which it affords to that of Costar is very artistically introduced in the business of the scene. The latter, the enthusiastic in-**

ventor who benevolently wishes the results of his contrivance to be universally diffused, without regard to his individual benefit, and who prophet-like anticipates all the grand possibilities of which the printing-press is susceptible, is a cleverly imagined character, in which the ideal elevation harmonizes well enough with the realistic ground. Mr. Charles Kean moreover impersonated it in a manner highly to his credit, not only as an actor, but as a finished elocutionist. There are declamatory passages relative to the value of printing, and the nature of the emotions with which birth is given to an idea, that require for their delivery all the skill by which the accomplished actor is enabled to discriminate the style of animated discourse from that of the artificial rhetorician, and in this skill Mr. Kean was not deficient. Mr. Ryder, as *John of Gutenberg*, supported also a very difficult part with singular dignity and power. The remainder of the *dramatis personæ*, and the general details of the plot, including the love-motives attributed to the principal personages, are, each and all, of inferior quality; less calculated to amuse than the theme is itself to instruct, supposing the authors to be correct in their historical deductions. As an Art-drama, the dialogue is exceedingly appropriate, the topics chosen are of a severe literary kind, and there is a general sobriety of tone in the composition well calculated to set the audience thinking. The piece was received with much applause on the first evening; but there were many who doubted whether it could become popular. The thought and learning depended on it however must always command respect, and the impartial critic will readily qualify the production as one of unusual merit.

**AMATEUR SOCIETY.**—This is what it professes to be—an amateur society,—and better than it professes to be—for it does not bring its doings before the public by puffery direct or indirect;—its tendency is good,—and its performances are good. On Monday, for instance, a Song was performed,—composed by Mr. Pollock, an amateur *oboe* player: accomplished enough to figure handsomely in a very pleasing *Romance*, composed for his exhibition, by Mr. S. Waley, who is, again, sufficient of a pianist to perform *Concertos*,—and who accompanied the vocal music on Monday evening. Among this was a tuneful and graceful Round for three voices, by Mr. H. Leslie, who hardly now can be reckoned among our amateurs. Then there was a 'Parade March,' by Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, one of the *violoncello* in the orchestra, which, though not wholly unimpeachable, was bright, effective, and not imitated. There were two elegant and flowing Ballads (better written than ninety out of the ninety-nine which come to us for review), by Mr. Val. Morris, who is marked *contrabasso* in "the list of the orchestra,"—and who, also, can accompany his own ballads.—The *Concerto* of Monday evening was Mendelssohn's second *Concerto*, excellently felt by the Lady who signs herself *Angelina*—and if not played wholly "up to the mark"—the want was obviously no want of accomplishment, but of physical power of that untiring metallic wrist and five fingers, which Mendelssohn owed to his organ-practice, and to his own wondrous physical vivacity—and the possession of which told on his compositions so as to make them among the most difficult and fatiguing which pianist can be called on to execute. We break our custom, long maintained out of courtesy, to name no names on these occasions,—because it seems to us, as if the amateurs of this Society are doing what either the English profession cannot or will not do,—and making a good concert of their own without reference to stupid insulation in the choice of the music—but with the largest possible employment of home material. The singers, besides Miss Lascelles (of whom we have said a word elsewhere), were Miss Ransford and Herr Kümpel.

**COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.**—The end of Mr. Gye's sub-letting his theatre for purposes not purely theatrical, and the close of Mr. Anderson's management by a *bal masqué* (one of those dull and unmeaning entertainments which have no attraction for the better portion of our public),

has been also the end of Covent Garden Theatre,—since that magnificent Opera-house was utterly destroyed by a fire—first discovered about five A.M. on Wednesday morning—which raged so indomitably that long before midday the building was little more than a heap of ashes. It would be simply aggravating now to attempt to decide with whom has been the first blame, or to whom the last catastrophe is chargeable. The fact is of itself sufficiently serious.

A word or two will suffice to remind the reader that the walls of Covent Garden Theatre, as it lately stood, were rebuilt, after a fire, in the years 1808-9, by Smirke, to replace the earlier theatre opened by Rich in 1732; but that the stage and audience part of the house were reconstructed ten years ago by Mr. Albano, so as to make the theatre fit for the musical purposes for which it was destined. The old days of "the Garden" have been so often descanted on, and described by lovers of Drama and Acting, that to refer to them again would be merely to string together facts and names which no one has forgotten. The history of the "new days" of the theatre, of its last nine musical years, has been written, week by week, in the *Athenæum*. For the moment, then, it must suffice, by way of close, to say that the destruction and ruin are complete. Among the very few possessions rescued, we perceive, is an "old clock" which was saved in the first fire. The devastation and distress, however, are not, we believe, deepened by any loss of life.

Be the ultimate consequences of the catastrophe what they may, the event is, for the moment, a serious musical calamity for London: since the reputation which the *Royal Italian Opera* had gradually gained of being the first operatic theatre in Europe, can hardly, so to say, be held in abeyance—even supposing the most instant possible measures can be taken. Since the theatre was opened in April, 1847, whatever have been the difficulties behind the curtain, our public has been there entertained with performances of a perfection, as regards their orchestral and vocal execution, hitherto unheard in England—the completeness of which has increased, and the strength ripened season by season: culminating in the production there of M. Meyerbeer's last and most difficult opera. Viewed from this point—and yet more with reference to the wide-spread misery which such a catastrophe never fails to cause among a large world of subordinate artists thrown out of occupation, the loss of Covent Garden theatre is a heavy calamity.—The journals of yesterday, however, state, that Mr. Gye has taken immediate measures to keep his forces together, and to assemble them in some other theatre.

#### HERR BÖHNER'S MUSIC.—

I shot an arrow into the air,  
It fell to earth, I knew not where,  
sings Longfellow. When, in April last [No. 1435] we asked "friend or enemy" for tidings concerning Herr Böhner, whose works are alleged by some to have been the well-spring of Weber's most original and popular melodies,—we had little idea of the result of such a question, not dreaming that the composer inquired after was still in the land of "the composing." A German Professor, resident in London, Herr Engel, it may be recollect, helped us to information on the subject [Ath. No. 1436],—but the affair did not end with his courtesy. It appears that the *Athenæum* has readers, though somewhat after date of publication, in Erfurt, the old capital of Thuringia; and among these readers devoted admirers of Herr Böhner, who proves to be not a myth, but a man, living, still (we presume) making music, and still waiting, it seems, for better times than those in which the larger part of his career has run. A Lady of Erfurt has addressed to us a cordial letter on the subject of her friend, the musician and his fortunes, full of that old-fashioned trust in English will to help, and in English power to remedy, which is worth its weight in gold, as proving that some in Germany still exist who give this island credit for generous sympathies without reference to gain. Her letter is too intimate and prolix to be published; but

the testimony is none the less touching as regards its writer, and flattering to ourselves.

With the letter, some of Herr Böhner's compositions have been forwarded to us, and a catalogue of his works. Among the former are an *Adagio Romantique* (Op. 106) for the Pianoforte and *Huit Grandes et Nouvelles Pièces pour Orgue* (Op. 108),—the latter published by Canaux, Paris. In both, we fancy, the subjects are of greater value than the style. It can be well imagined how the habits of an unworldly and singular life—such as we are assured has been the choice of their composer—may have prevented him from acquiring that measure and finish in the arrangement of his ideas which distinguish a work of Art from a collection of materials. It is easy to understand how such a writer can originate themes and phrases which become the world's property, though the works in which they are imbedded cannot—and do not deserve to—live. This may have been the case with the phrase in the *Concerto*—unconsciously appropriated, or repeated, by Weber—which has led to the charge of plagiarism against Weber. By the numbers attached to the music before us, it will be seen that the list of Herr Böhner's works is a long one. Among other items is an *Opera*, in MS.; which Herr Böhner's friend, our kind Correspondent, believes could be accepted in a London theatre, if only some "potential" witness would present it.—But, surely, among the Germans here, or elsewhere,—as a people ostentatiously devoted to Art—there ought to be some spirit of brotherly-kindness which should render such appeal unnecessary so far as the narrow fortunes of an artist are concerned. The Lady mentions, in a postscript, that at the recent Centenary performances, held at Gotha, in honour of Mozart, it was proposed to apply a portion of the fund raised to the comfort of Herr Böhner's old age. We should be glad to think that this purpose could be carried out. Besides being one who was the guest of Goethe, and who sate, it has been said, to Hoffmann as the original of the well-known *Band-Master Kreysler*, as a musician, Herr Böhner is also a relic of the best period of German art,—and, as such, ought, we think, to be cared for in Germany. If the inquiries made in a foreign country have ever so little quickened home-interest in one who had somewhat dropped out of sight, they have produced a two-fold good.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The usual performances of 'The Messiah' will take place during Passion week—also an unusual one—the repetition of the Oratorio got up for Madame Goldschmidt, on a pompous scale, at Exeter Hall. But to whom are her Oratorios indebted for their pomp? Let obligations be duly and publicly owned—let things be called by their right names, and bystanders have no right to interfere; but from communications which have poured in upon us, unasked and unsought for, such does not seem the case in this instance. It may be feared that Madame Goldschmidt's high reputation and the sympathies beyond the pale of the musical world which she has excited, have been traded on by her agents, with a view of procuring cheap and gratuitous assistance to the getting-up of these concerts, in a manner which the Lady herself, we imagine, would be the first to disclaim;—since munificence implies justice, and justice the giving of his "worthy hire" to the labourer. There is something false, and forced, and at variance with all real love for, and real justice to, Art, in the idea of extravagant gains, swelled by the fruits of gratuitous assistance which has been solicited, or of cheapened co-operation,—against which all who love the well-being of Art, and who would fain raise the character of the artist, are bound to protest.

Mr. W. S. Bennett has been elected to the Cambridge Professorship of Music, by a large majority. It seems difficult to understand how one so ceaselessly occupied as this gentleman is understood to be, can give more than nominal services to the university town. Supposing this difficulty reconciled, the appointment is a good one. Besides the candidates already named, who entered into com-

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petition on the occasion, were Dr. Elvey, Dr. French Flowers, and a Mr. Barry, whose name is totally unknown to us.—A Doctor's degree in Music was taken by Mr. E. G. Monk, at Oxford, on Wednesday last,—the customary musical exercise, a setting of words from Gray's "Bard," being performed on the occasion.—We observe that a performance of the "Messiah" was given at Harrow School on Thursday last.

Among young musical and theatrical artists about to rise on the horizon (not, in truth, before they are wanted), we hear of a younger Miss Keeley, from whom we are bidden to expect good things.—We are told, too, that a *Signorina Puzzi*—daughter of the professor so long established in London—is about to appear.—Let us here (for the last time) call attention to the superb voice of Miss Lascelles—which impressed us anew the other evening at the *Amateur Society* as a treasure of the utmost value, but which impressed us with regret at the small progress its owner appears to be disposed to make—whether as musician or as singer. It is vexatious to think how many a richly-gifted person in England has only learnt to consider due study as necessary when it was too late.

We have the following from a Correspondent, who opens in it a question worth discussing on a future day.—

As Easter is approaching, and the Oratorio of the Messiah will be performed, I am anxious to call the attention of the musical world to the manner of performing the magnificent chorus of "For unto us a Child is born." Your readers are aware that the subject is repeated four times. Under Mr. Costa's direction,—the first time it commences so *pianissimo* that the voices are scarcely heard; the second time *very piano*; the third time cheerfully, and as, I think, it ought to commence; the fourth time with all the powers of voice and instrument. Let us now see if this is a rational mode of performing this chorus: I am entirely of opinion that it is not. We have the song: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light, and upon them that walked in the valley of the shadow of death has the light shined." This, surely, is an announcement which the world might be expected to receive with gratitude and enthusiastic rejoicing. Accordingly, we have a chorus of the whole world proclaiming with loud acclamations what is that great light. The people have seen great light, for unto us a Child is born, &c. Is it possible that such a cause of rejoicing should be received with mere whispered cheers? I say, it is absolutely unnatural and impossible; and yet such is the way in which this grand chorus is now performed. We may perceive the promptings of Nature in small things as well as great; let us, then, suppose the Queen to make her appearance at one of our great theatres soon after having escaped a great danger, or after her arms have achieved a great victory. Is she received with a scarcely-audible hurrah?—no, she is greeted with loud hurrahs, each succeeding one louder than the former till the close. At public dinners there are generally routine toasts, which are drunk with the honours; the cheers are, at the commencement, weak, till we arrive at the close, when one loud hurrah ends the cheering:—just so do we now perform this chorus. But if the toast is announced which is in accordance with some present excited feelings, the cheering commences loudly and increases in intensity up to the very last:—such ought to be our way of performing this chorus, and so, I have no doubt, it was performed in Handel's presence, for when I first heard it—about sixty years since—there were probably persons in the orchestra who had performed under his auspices, or so immediately afterwards that the mode could scarcely have been altered. At that time the audience all rose, as they do now at the Hallelujah Chorus,—and so they did, partially at least, at the early performances in Exeter Hall;—but when the *pianissimo* commencement was established, the enthusiasm cooled, and no one now thinks of rising. In former days, at the oratorios performed in Lent, the performers were all dressed in black. The principal vocal performers all stood up during the choruses and joined in them, and the clear, rich, and sweet tones of Mara, Billington, Bartleman, &c. gave a grace and force which was truly delightful. I should like to see both these customs restored.

There was some good organ-playing on Wednesday last in London, for which the completion of a fine organ for Sherborne Abbey, by Messrs. Gray & Davison, afforded the opportunity, and at which Mr. Best "officiated."

We understand that a score of M. Gounod's Third Symphony is on its way to England, with a view to its performance in London.

Madame Michal—a Swedish Lady, described to us as possessing a beautiful voice,—has been singing in the north of Germany, and is shortly to appear at the Opera in Berlin as *Queen of Night* in the "Zauberflöte."—At a concert given at the theatre in Munich, the music to Beethoven's ballet of "Prometheus" was, the other day, executed with great applause. Is not this a work that, because of its pleasing nature, its classical

name, and its accessibility, might be given with success by our *Amateur Society*?

The good and bad deeds, the airs and graces of *prime donne* are "legion,"—but we imagine the one to be unique which is promised in the announcement of a coming chamber-concert in Paris, at which Madame Viardot, besides singing, will take the pianoforte part of one of Beethoven's *Trios*. To this task her accomplishments as an instrumentalist render her fully equal.

Till we can speak for ourselves, we dare only divine that 'Manon Lescaut'—the new opera of MM. Scribe and Auber, just produced at the *Opéra Comique* at Paris—has succeeded but moderately as a drama in music. The Abbé Prevost's novel, in truth, is not very tractable for stage purposes, though it has been often treated for the theatre. Then, Madame Marie Cabel—for whose introduction to a *boulevard* more polite than the one on which she has been for two years so triumphant—appears to find less favour in her new home and her new part than she did at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.

The French papers announce the death of Herr Döhler, the pianist, as having at last taken place at Florence. He has been long in a very bad state of health, and his death was erroneously announced some years ago.

More full of anomaly than the present our musical times could hardly be. Many of our Societies for musical performance are perishing. We are unable, it would seem, to have an Opera,—the existence of our London Academy is perilled, and singers are not plenty as blackberries, but scarce as "black swans." Copyright can be wronged on every conceivable "quip, and crank, and wanton wile"; yet that a musical public is increasing in England is attested by the course of musical publication. We have been led to speculate on our worth, our weakness, and our want—to run through the record of past failures, present *desiderata*, and expectations for the future—by receiving a cheap edition of Dr. Crotch's *Elements of Musical Composition*. This work forms the eighth volume of the *Theoretical Series* in Mr. Novello's "Library for the Diffusion of Musical Knowledge," and together with its author's oratorio, 'Palestine,' and one Motett, is, so far as regards creation, almost the sole result of the long life of one from whom, as a prodigy, much was expected.

In the days when little Crotch, scarcely three years old, managed to pick out "God save the King" on his father's organ, records of extraordinary musicians were permitted a place among the *Philosophical Transactions* of our Royal Society; and the ingenious Burney, having "investigated the case," considered it extraordinary enough to be recorded. The child, too, was described as "possessed of a general intelligence beyond his age, and" as one who "had discovered a genius and inclination for drawing nearly as strong as for music." We remind the reader of these facts merely as exemplifying the sequel that too frequently follows the public notice of such early precocity. There is talent—there is science, too,—in parts of 'Palestine,' but not a touch nor trait of genius; and it is vexatious to recollect that "this is all" left by one who might have yielded more under training less enervating. Regarding the book before us, it will be sufficient to say, that it has been long in repute among our Professors as a carefully-executed manual, and that it is here issued in a portable and cheap form. The advertisement prefixed to it announces that Mr. Novello is about to include in the series of which it forms a volume the work on *Instrumentation* by M. Berlioz.

We throw out a question among such of our readers as may have collected Clementi's *Sonatas*. In one of these (belonging to a set of three), we are assured is to be found, note by note, that striking sequence of minims, fourteen bars in length, which gives such climax of suspense and ponderosity to the *allegro* of Beethoven's Symphony in B flat (vide pp. 18 and 49 of the small Paris score, published by *Veuve Launer*). We should be glad to know the *opus* of this set of *Sonatas*; and still more obliged (if the courtesy be possible) by the sight of a copy.

A competent witness assures us, that at the last *Academy Concert* the violin playing of Master Isaacs was too excellent and promising not to claim a word by way of record.

#### MISCELLANEA

*The New Shakespeare Autograph* [ante, p. 202].—The last few years, it has been observed, have produced more Shakespeare autographs than the preceding two centuries. Of course. Have the public altogether forgotten the Ireland forgeries? Have they forgotten the deeds, the love-verses, the love-letters, the correspondence with Lord Southampton, the agreement with the players, the 'Lear,' the fragment of 'Hamlet,' 'Vortigern,' and a hundred or more autographs, before which Dr. Parr, George Chalmers, and so many others, the learned of the time, bowed down in wonder and admiration; and before which James Boswell knelt down when he presumed to kiss the sacred relics? Have they forgotten the Shakespeare library—a whole library, eighty volumes or more—in every one of which was, written the name of William Shakespeare? These are facts known and admitted by Ireland himself. It is not known on how many more volumes he tried a "prentice hand." What more probable than that amongst those which suggested themselves to a lawyer's clerk for a Shakespeare library was a copy of the Statutes! The "intimate knowledge" and all else that Mr. Hird urges in favour of the probability that Shakespeare would possess such a volume was just as likely to suggest itself to young Ireland. The Shakespeare library, I suspect, is coming into the market volume by volume; and, to speak kindly, what may have been bought as a curiosity and a known forgery, now assumes the character of a discovery and a valuable relic. After all, if a boy could manufacture volumes of MSS. and autographs by the hundred, can there be any difficulty in imitating a mere signature? Was young Ireland the only boy or blockhead that delighted in mystification? Was, as you have observed, the William Shakespeare the only William Shakespeare that has lived, and could write his name, in the last two and more centuries?

BAH!

*Mr. Macaulay and Sir Philip Francis.*—Mr. Macaulay, as is well known, has a strong opinion in favour of Sir P. Francis as the writer of Junius's Letters, and never loses an opportunity of dropping a significant word on the subject. His strange letter, published in the last edition of Lord Mahon's History, was commented on, at the time, in the *Athenæum*; and it was there shown, or argued, that the facts adduced ran directly counter to the inferences and the theory. You have not, however, noticed that in the last volume of his own History (page 109) he takes occasion, once again, to refer to this subject, and to drop, as he supposes, another corroborative or strengthening fact. Junius, it is said, wrote with scorn and bitterness against the Luttrells. This, says Mr. Macaulay, was "eighty years after the capitulation of Limerick!" Very true; but to assume that the capitulation had anything to do with the scorn and bitterness is to beg the whole question,—on which assumption, however, Mr. Macaulay finds as a consequence that "very few Englishmen can have sympathized with Junius's abhorrence of the Luttrells, or can have understood it." This assumption, again, so far as it is general, goes only to suggest that Junius was an Irishman, and still leaves a wide field for speculation. Mr. Macaulay, however, in proceeding towards his foregone conclusion, limits conjecture to some hundred thousand persons—to those only who were born in Dublin;—for the political virulence of Junius is supposed to have arisen from Philip Francis having been "born, and passed the first ten years of his life, within a walk of Luttrell's town." Seven miles, and Irish miles, appear to me a good "walk" for a child under ten years of age; and I must think it strange that a child under ten years should, from merely residing within seven miles of any place, become so politically excited by a treaty signed and sealed half-a-century before he was born as to keep his

indignation warm for the remainder of his life. Be this as it may, it must be admitted that whatever be the value of Mr. Macaulay's fact, argument or inference, it applies with greater force to those who were not only born but bred within this pestilential influence,—to all who were either born in Dublin or educated at Dublin University:—therefore to Edmund Burke, his brother, and his cousin,—to Macaulay Boyd, Henry Flood, Col. Barré, Lauchlin Maclean, Grattan, Lord George Sackville—all of whom have been named as writer of the Letters—and, indeed, to Chesterfield, who was Lord-Lieutenant. As an abstract proposition, and so far as Francis is concerned, it might be urged that "the betrayal of the Pass," by which, as Mr. Macaulay tells us, an ancestor of the Luttrells won for himself "the abhorrence of the Roman Catholic population," was not likely to have had much influence on son or father, kith or kin of Francis, for they were not Roman Catholics but Protestants, if not something more—emigrants to New England in the gloomy days of Blue-Book history; and it was only on the return of some of the younger branches to the old country that they sobered down into Church-of-England men, and became deans and prebends, and so forth—a class well known in Ireland, and not likely, in those fierce and angry times, to have been found barking in chorus with Roman Catholics. It would, I think, have been somewhat more to the purpose had Mr. Macaulay referred for Junius's scorn and indignation, not to the treaty of Limerick, but to the battle of Middlesex, then actually raging, and in which the faction which fought against the people, and against the rights and liberties of the people, was led on by Henry Luttrell. If there ever was a name hateful and familiar to Englishmen it was that of Luttrell in the day and hour of Junius. Every fact and incident in the history of the family was dug out from the obscurity of the past; and even like a Luttrell sell the Pass—

is an illustration in the "Scandalous Chronicle." The assassination of this Luttrell of the Pass was a triumph in imagination over the hated Luttrell of the present, and therefore dragged forward *in terrem*:—the sentence on his nephew "to stand three hours in the pillory with both his ears nailed to it" for perjury,—"The History and Remarkable Pedigree of Simon Lord Irnham, father of Henry Laws Luttrell," were published and placarded, the follies, the indiscretions, the vices of Luttrell's boyhood and college life,—the disgraceful story about Miss Bolton, "and the barbarous treatment she received" ten years before, with his letters to her and to Dr. Kelly,—were now published in the newspapers, and then, having done that hateful service, were reproduced in two substantial volumes. In brief, it is impossible to open a contemporary newspaper or periodical without stumbling on some attack, or defence, or disgraceful anecdote of the Luttrells; yet, and the fact is under circumstances curious, Junius, who was writing with such passionate earnestness and just indignation on the great constitutional questions involved in the Middlesex election and the decision of the House of Commons, mentions Luttrell only incidentally, until, as he said, Lord North did what even the Duke of Grafton was ashamed to do, took on himself "the honour of" rewarding his services,—thus making Luttrell a ground of attack on North and Grafton—Luttrell himself, as Junius said, not being worthy "of the name of enemy." Even the shocking anecdote of Luttrell's father, which appears as a note to one of the Letters, the introduction to which Mr. Macaulay quotes, was not, it is fair to assume, known to Junius at the time the letter itself was written, for it first appeared in the collected edition of 1772, and was copied by Junius from the newspapers. In fact, and in brief, there is not one single original anecdote about the Luttrells to be found in all Junius's Letters.

M. M.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. R.—W. J. R.—D. M. D.—Veritas  
—M. H. F.—A Subscriber—W. M. T.—O. O.—received.

*Erratum.*—The French phrase, p. 265, col. 1, should read  
"L'oreille est le chemin au cœur."

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When the earth tecmed around me with fairy delight,  
And when daisies and buttercups gladdened my sight,  
Like treasures of silver and gold." CAMPBELL.

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The work (which is published under the International Copyright Treaty) has been translated by a personal friend of the Author, the latter having himself contributed some improvements to this edition.

It should be added, that the present volume, published in August last, must be distinguished from an older work by the same Author, which contains much useful and interesting matter on the mode of conducting Algerian wild sports in general, but does not comprise the detailed history of his personal adventures.

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## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

### THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held within the Company's Office, Edinburgh, on Friday, the 15th of February, 1856.  
 GEORGE MOIR, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, in the Chair.

**THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE MEETING:—**

REPORT by the DIRECTORS as to the Progress of the Business.

**ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET** as at 15th November 1855, certified by three Directors and the Auditor, in accordance with the Company's Acts of Parliament.

REPORT by the AUDITOR after examination of the Books and Accounts.

**THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT:**

THE Board of Directors have more than ordinarily satisfaction in meeting their constituents on this occasion, to report the progress of the Company. The year has been the most successful since the Company commenced business in 1822, but that the five years completed at 15th November last exhibit a greater measure of success than any previous quinquennial period.

**The following Tabulated Statement shows the chief Results:—**

Years ending Nov. 15	Amount of New Assurances in each year.	Revenue in each year.	Claims by Death in each year, exclusive of Bonus.	Subsisting Assurances.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1846 368,679 10 7	180,815 10 5	33,574 10 5	9,200,306 10 7	
1847 443,575 4 11	131,316 10 7	62,972 1 9	9,143,690 11 2	
1848 395,664 12 5	136,129 18 1	46,645 13 0	3,279,478 3 7	
1849 459,761 17 6	145,837 15 9	61,353 0 6	3,151,827 11 4	
1850 509,147 10 6	169,151 16 4	46,552 9 6	4,138,865 5 6	
2,146,641 12 9			255,096 0 11	
1851 467,459 5 8	180,203 5 8	51,922 3 11	4,388,339 3 9	
1852 445,796 6 6	192,928 16 10	59,322 13 0	4,148,751 4 9	
1853 455,248 17 0	205,035 6 2	54,445 17 0	4,577,378 0 8	
1854 515,117 12 0	216,968 16 10	89,428 13 10	5,153,364 8 5	
1855 600,324 7 11	257,450 1 9	75,640 8 0	5,456,106 17 4	
Total New Assurances in Ten Years	4,629,623 10 4	Total Claims by Death paid in Ten Years	615,585 16 8	

Sum proposed for Assurance during the same period ..... £5,808,073 15 10

Having thus brought before the Meeting the results of the past year, and of the two quinquennial periods, close at the date of balance, the Directors do not further remit on the Company's position and prospects till they have the pleasure of meeting again in a few weeks, to report the result of the Investigation of the Company's affairs, as at 15th November 1855, now in progress; and then that they will be able to show that the business transacted during the last year has been productive of great executive. The calculations are far advanced, and a Special Committee has been appointed to examine the securities and to bring up a report on the whole matter, after a thorough investigation of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The Report was received with unanimous approbation of the Chairman congratulated the meeting on the satisfactory position of the Company's business, and stated that the adjourned meeting to receive the report on the Division of Profits will be held towards the end of April.

**THE Meeting then proceeded to elect new Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, and after the appointments were made the Direction of the Company was declared by the Chairman to be as follows:—**

#### GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,  
 DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.  
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

#### EDINBURGH.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.  
 JAMES VETCH, Esq., of Elie.  
 WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Surgeon.  
 ALEX. J. RUSSELL, Esq. C.S.  
 WM. MONCREIFF, Esq. C.A.  
 GEORGE PATTON, Esq. Advocate.

## UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.  
 DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

**LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS** generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Copartnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Bonuses) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years.

The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament. All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the Office, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

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A diminution of half-a-year is made on the amount of premiums when persons assure within six months of their last Birthday.

Provisions for old age and Annuities may be purchased at rates for some ages considerably lower than those of most other Assurance Societies.

A special table has been calculated for this Office, whereby Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed.

Policy-holders upon all Premiums paid by them until death.

Forms of Proposals and every other paper required may be obtained on application to the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

JOHN EDWARD COX, M.A., F.S.A., Chairman.

JAMES GEAVES HOOTON, Secretary.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

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Chief Offices: QUEEN-STREET PLACE, NEW GANNON-STREET, LONDON.

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The NEW BUSINESS of the last Eight Months exceeds 5,000*l.* in Annual Premiums.

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N.B. Agents are still wanted for some vacant localities.

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Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
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20	1 13 10	1 19 3	50	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	3 4 0	3 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

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ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

**ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.**

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Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

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Premiums to Assure £100.

Whole Term					
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	31	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 3 0	2 2 7	32	2 5 5	2 0 10
40	1 5 0	2 7 7	33	2 7 6	3 1 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	34	4 6 8	4 11 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	35	6 12 9	6 0 10

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Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in the sum of 90 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the third division a return of 4 per cent. in cash on the premium is allowed, this will all be a reverential increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 28 per cent. on the premium, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

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LONDON, March, 1856.

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